

## THE WORLD'S BIGGEST NAME IN HOT WATER BOTTLES

Sell a good Hot Water Bottle - Sell a Suba-Seal

- \* Suba-Seal for Safety
- \* Pure rubber — no metal parts
- \* Stays warmer longer
- \* Cannot leak
- \* Original anchored stopper — cannot get lost
- \* No air locks — splutter free filling
- \* Full B.S.1970 Specification PLUS



**GENUINE SUBA-SEAL**  
**LOOK FOR THE NAME ON THE CAP**

## AVOID IMITATIONS

Stock up from the best selling range of hot water bottles ever made. Full Profit Margins. Extra 5% FORWARD ORDER BONUS for orders placed before 30 June for delivery by 31 December. Display stands to support you at the points of sale. Backed by massive consumer advertising.

**WILLIAM FREEMAN & CO. LTD.**  
**SUBA-SEAL WORKS, STAINCROSS**  
**BARNSELY TEL. BARNSELY 4081**



# C & D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 185

April 30, 1966

No. 4498

## CONTENTS

British National Formulary (reviewed) ...	432
Chemical Industry in 1964-65 ...	422
Food and Drug Chemistry ...	437
Herts Branch Dinner (cartoon) ...	423
Hospital Pharmacists' School (concluded) ...	435
I.C.I. Expands Pharmaceutical Production ...	424
"Instant" Pictures for the Masses ...	426
Leading Articles:	
Planned Inactivity ...	431
Time to End the Import Surcharge? ...	431
A Growing Market Around a Basic Core ...	431
Mallinson House, London, N.14 ...	426
New Products and Packs ...	429
Onward from Galen ...	432
Planned Distribution of Pharmacies ...	422
PROFIT FROM DIET ...	<i>Loose inset</i>
Topical Reflections ...	421
"Veterans" Meet at Dinner ...	426

Branch Events ...	422	Manufacturers' Activities ...	428
Business Changes ...	427	New Products and Packs ...	429
Coming Events ...	441	News in Brief ...	421
Commercial Television ...	442	News of the Week ...	419
Company News ...	427	N.H.S. Statistics ...	436
Contemporary Themes ...	442	Patents ...	440
Correspondence ...	430	Prescribers' Press ...	442
Deaths ...	428	Print and Publicity ...	441
In Parliament ...	427	Sport ...	421
Irish News ...	420	Trade Marks ...	440
Legal Reports ...	427	Trade Notes ...	428
Local Officers ...	421	Trade Report ...	438

*Index to Advertisers, p. 4. Classified Advertisements, p. 29.*

PUBLISHED BY

**MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.**  
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

GLASGOW: 8 Merrylee Road, Newlands, S.3. Phone: Merrylee 6356.  
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park, Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £4 5s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 8d.).



MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., 1966

# DIGESTIVE MINTS

new and different - for **YOUR NAME and BRAND**

- ▶ Delicious mint flavour
- ▶ Keep-fresh strip pack
- ▶ Most attractive display container
- ▶ Striking showcard

24s cartoned in seven  
design styles -  
15/- dozen  
Quantity discounts  
Exempt P.T.

Sample, illustrated Price List  
and examples of carton designs  
on request

**ARTHUR H. COX & Co. Ltd.**  
**BRIGHTON SUSSEX**

Tel. BRIGHTON 63084 (5 lines)

**NORDIA**  
SHOPFITTERS TO THE SUCCESSFUL

moves your



... faster, easier — more profitably —

It costs nothing to let Nordia tell you how we think your shop can be improved, your turnover increased, and what capital outlay is necessary. The service by Nordia's shopfitting consultants—including a modernisation scheme prepared for your business specifically—is friendly and free. Make use of it right away by posting the coupon **NOW**.

I want to know more about the Nordia System of Selling

name .....

address .....

CD/3/66

LEEDS: 25 Wellington St., Leeds. Tel: Leeds 35821

LONDON: 94 Baker Street, London W1. Tel: Welbeck 9296

EIRE: Nordia Shopfittings (Ireland) Ltd., 94b Lr. Drumcondra Rd., Dublin 9. Tel: 371129



# C&D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

APRIL 30, 1966

No. 4498

## Chemists' Advance Payments

### HOW TO MAKE SURE THEY ARRIVE

A REMINDER is given by the National Pharmaceutical Union that chemist contractors who fail to send in a duplicate invoice form to the Executive Council, as required, may suffer delay in receiving payment-on-account, or may not receive it at all.

It is understood that, in April, a considerable number of pharmacies did not do so. The 80 per cent. advance payment now being made to chemist contractors on the first working day of each month depends upon the pharmacist's sending a *separate* signed copy of the invoice (Form EC34A) to the Executive Council.

## Fertility Control

REPORT OF A W.H.O. SCIENTIFIC GROUP

CONTINUED encouragement for more basic and applied research into the use of oral agents for fertility control is urged on the World Health Organisation by a W.H.O. scientific group studying clinical aspects of oral gestogens. The group met in Geneva in December 1965, and its report was recently published (W.H.O. technical report series no. 326; H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). It concluded that combined oestrogen-progestogen preparations, used as oral contraceptives according to instructions, are virtually 100 per cent. effective in preventing pregnancy, but "on the basis of data now available, sequential medication appears to be somewhat less effective" and continued study in that area is needed. Few of the deviations from established norms shown by laboratory studies on users of oral contraceptives appeared to the group to be of pathological significance. No cause-and-effect relationship between oral contraceptives and serious adverse reactions, such as thrombo-embolic phenomena, has been established. The group believes that, despite the merits of the currently available oral agents, they should be considered merely as a first major step towards even more generally useful methods of fertility control.

## Detection of Disease

SUCCESS OF "EARLY WARNING" SERVICE

ONE in six people failed an "early warning" health check at Rotherham, Yorks, carried out in October 1965. Of 5,522 people who presented themselves for the nine tests 867 have been confirmed, after a six months follow-up, as suffering from hidden conditions rang-

ing from cancer, tuberculosis and diabetes to defective sight and hearing. The check-up revealed two cases of breast cancer, eleven cervical pre-cancers, twelve unsuspected cases of diabetes, five of glaucoma and six of tuberculosis.

Sixty-six new cases of anaemia were confirmed and fifty-two of 796 men were classed as suspected early cases of chronic bronchitis. In 2,645 vision tests 344 people who wore glasses were "failed," as were 264 who had none. Sixty of 1,637 subjects who took the hearing test were sent to their family doctors for possible treatment. The project was the most extensive so far undertaken in Britain, but cost is expected to be less than 10s. for each person tested. Dr. R. J. Donaldson (medical officer of health for Rotherham), commenting on the project, said that it proved that there was both a need and a demand for such a service. "We were only restricted in numbers by the facilities we had. If we had had more room we could have tested at least twice the number." It is hoped that the services will be expanded in 1967.

## Market Research

EXPORTERS' EFFORTS "INADEQUATE"

THAT overseas market research carried out by British companies is "inadequate and ill-distributed" is one of the main conclusions of a survey on export market research published by Research Services, Ltd., on April 14. The survey

was conducted in 1965 among manufacturers sufficiently interested in market research to be represented by at least one employee in membership with the Market Research Society. Of the sample, a third had not carried out any overseas market research investigations in 1963 or 1964. Of those who had, half limited themselves to "desk" research, which involved studying already published information and generally did not demand visits to the export markets in question. Specially commissioned investigations amounted to only 20 per cent. of the total export research activity. "Bearing in mind that the sample was of 'research conscious' companies," says Howard Biggs (Research Services' joint managing director), "it seems unlikely that the efforts of British industry as a whole in export markets were backed by more than £500,000 spent on market research." Of the companies involved in the study twelve were engaged in pharmaceuticals and drugs. Copies of the report are available from: Research Services, Ltd., 20 Broadwick Street, London, W.1, price 25s.

## N.H.S. Prescriptions

20% INCREASE SINCE LEVY ABOLISHED

IN the first full year since the prescription charges were abolished the number of National Health Service prescriptions dispensed by contractors rose to nearly 250 millions, an increase of 20 per cent. Their cost rose to nearly £129 millions. The figures issued by the Ministry of Health are:—

	Feb. 1, 1964, to Jan. 31, 1965	Feb. 1, 1965, to Jan. 31, 1966
Numbers	208.122 m.	249.804 m.
Cost	£105.593 m.*	£128.762 m.

Announcing the figures the Ministry of Health state that although the abolition of which £21.2 millions was met by patients' charges, about £2½ millions being refunded to patients by the National Assistance Board.

CENTENARIAN (ALMOST) AT VETERANS' DINNER: Mr. Ben Brazier (centre), doyen of the Allen & Hanburys' Veterans' Club, photographed with Messrs. J. C. Hanbury (left) and R. D. Smart (chairman and managing director respectively, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), his son (Mr. P. A. Brazier) and Mr. Gooding on the occasion of the annual veterans' dinner in London on April 15 (see p. 426).



tion of prescription charges added, as was expected, to the cost of the drug bill, there were other reasons for the increase. "The drug bill has risen year by year since the National Health Service started partly because of advances in medical practice and the development of more powerful, but more costly, drugs. There has been a continued growth in the population, with an increase in the proportion of the elderly. 1965 was undoubtedly a year of heavier sickness, as has been shown by the increase in claims for sickness benefit among insured persons. Compared with 1964, it is, however, impossible to quantify the effect of any of these causes separately. Thus any attempt to measure the consequence of the abolition of prescription charges could be no more than guesswork."

Included in the figures above are those for January 1965 and 1966, which were:—

Numbers	18-579 m.	24-039 m.
Cost	£9-6 m.†	£12-359 m.

† Of which £1-9 millions was met by patients' charges.

## Industrial Awards

### SCHEME FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY

A NEW scheme of science and industry awards to encourage young graduates in science and technology to gain industrial experience before undertaking further postgraduate training has been announced by the Science Research Council. The award is a guarantee at graduation of the Council's support during a period of post-graduate study to be taken up at any time from one to five years after graduation and after industrial experience has been gained. The awards are similar in value to S.R.C. studentship (for example an S.R.C. grant with allowance may give a married man of twenty-seven with two children, £1,030 p.a., tax free). Applications for the awards may be made in advance of degree results. Further details can be obtained from the Post-graduate Training Awards Section, Science Research Council, State House, Holborn, London, W.C.1.

## Merchandise Marks Act

### NOT TO BE MADE STRICTER

THE Standing Committee, Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, have reported to the Board of Trade their findings on an application referred to them on July 8, 1965, concerning the marking of imported surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and appliances and certain dentists' supplies. An application had been received from the British Surgical Trades Association (Inc.) and the British Dental Manufacturers' Association that the requirements of the Act regarding the indication of origin should be tightened up to make it a requirement for the goods to have the origin "stamped or otherwise impressed or etched on each article." The attachment of printed labels, they said, the simplest of the present authorised methods of marking, was unsuitable because they became detached during handling in distribution. Objection to the application was lodged by the Swedish delegation

to the European Free Trade Association, Geneva. The Standing Committee concluded that circumstances did not warrant more stringent marking requirements of the kinds proposed. The report (Cmd. 2954) is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence.

## Export Efficiency

### FIRST QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY

THE Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex, is one of 115 British



companies who are the first recipients of the 1966 Queen's Award to Industry for export achievement. The award goes to the Beecham Group for its export achievement by the pharmaceutical division and

for technological innovation in antibiotics by the same division. Winthrop Products Co., Surbiton, Surrey, and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., also receive the award for export achievements in pharmaceuticals. Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent, receive the award for the export of toilet preparations, perfumes and essences and Eyelure, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, for export achievement in cosmetics and artificial eyelashes. Other recipients (all for export achievements are: Cannon Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., London, N.17 (moulded rubber goods); Hilger & Watts, London, N.W.1 (scientific instruments); Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth (razor blades) and Marchon Products, Ltd., Whitehaven, Cumberland (industrial chemicals). Ethicon, Ltd., Edinburgh, receive an award for export achievement and for technological innovation in sterilisation of surgical materials by irradiation (sutures and ligatures). Recipients of the Award will receive a representation of the emblem of the Award (illustrated above) cast in stainless steel and embedded in a transparent plastic block, as well as a formal Grant of Appointment. The companies will be able to display their awards for five years.

## Poisons in the Home

### NEWSPAPER EMPHASISES THE HAZARDS

CELIA Haddon in the *Daily Mail* on April 25 reported on an investigation she had carried out in a street in Brixton, London, to see how the householders stored their medicines, disinfectants, etc., with particular reference to the hazard which they present to children. In ten households visited she found only one that kept medicine under lock and key and none that locked up household fluids (bleach, disinfectants, etc.). In seven, products of that type were under the kitchen sink. Other articles in the same issue of the paper described recent poisoning incidents in Birmingham and the safety cabinet suggested by the British Standards Institution and gave lists of the products commonly the cause of poisonings. Under the heading "Lock up

Your Poisons" the introduction referred to the Pharmaceutical Society's "Poisons—with Care" exhibition.

## Retail Traders' Problems

### FIRST TASK TO UNITE

AN enormous task faces the retail trade in the years ahead according to the president of the National Chamber of Trade (Mr. W. Howard Bell). At the annual meeting of the Chamber at Folkestone on April 25 he said "Our first task is to unite in our efforts for retail distribution. Our next task is to improve the image of retail distribution." Many trades had reached the point where prices could no longer be stabilised and unless the Prices and Incomes Board, or some such body, was really effective, the evils of inflation would become apparent.

## Pill-making Record

### EDINBURGH STUDENTS PRODUCE 59,000

SIXTY students of the Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, pharmacy department set out over the week-end April 22-24 to create a world record for pill-making. Working in the window of a Princes Street shop they produced 59,000 rhubarb pills in thirty-six hours — 14,000 more than their target. Object of the exercise was to raise money for the University students' charities appeal, and more than £100 was collected. Ingredients for the pills were donated by pharmaceutical companies.

## B.N.F. 1966

### COPIES BEING SENT OUT ON MAY 2

THE distribution of the British National Formulary, 1966, to chemist contractors, begins on May 2. Dispensing doctors will receive copies from Executive Councils at the end of May and prescribing doctors immediately after July 1. The new B.N.F. has been accepted for National Health Service purposes as from August 1. [A review is given on p. 432.—EDITOR.]

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE NORTH

MR. M. J. McKay, M.P.S.N.I., has been elected the first president of a newly formed chamber of commerce at Ballynahinch, co. Down.

### THE REPUBLIC

RESULTS of the Second Professional examination conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in March are as follows:—*Pass*, C. Breathnach; M. J. Browne; D. J. Cahill; D. Carroll; J. J. Collins; J. J. Durcan; Margaret P. Hooper; J. McCormick; D. McGoe; J. J. McCorisk; A. O'Brien.

WINNERS of a recent competition organised by the chemist commission of the Dublin Buy Irish Committee, were:—1, M. Shannon, Templeogue; 2, Miss C. Fox, Upper Ormond Quay; 3, tie between Miss Una O'Connor, Clontarf; J. Smyth, Donnybrook Road and J. Smith, Inchicore. The competition was sponsored by Coty Division, Goodbody (Ireland), Ltd.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

SULPHURIC acid is being exempted from import duty until December 31.

A BELOW-AVERAGE incidence of nematodirus in lambs is expected this season over England and Wales.

THE index of retail prices in March was 114.6 (January 1962 = 100), compared with 114.4 in February.

THE Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) has appointed Mr. William Hambling, M.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

SEVENTEEN cameras and electric razors, with a total value of over £700, were stolen from the pharmacy of Mr. R. G. Heydon of Hospital Street, Nantwich, Ches, recently.

## SPORT

## GOLF

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. —The Society held its first meeting of the season at Swinton Park Golf Club on April 20. A four-ball Stableford competition was played for the members' prize. *Results:* 1, J. Roylance and S. Speight, 39 points; 2, G. Needham and R. Ogden 28 points.

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. Forty-seven members turned out at Baltray on April 20 to compete for prizes presented by P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd. Prizes were presented at supper in the clubhouse by the managing director of the donating company (Mr. J. P. Holland). *Results:* *Class A*, N. Mockler (5), 34½ points; 1, Glynn (7), 34½ points; A. Hennessy (12), 32½ points. *Class B*, M. Ryan (14), 34½ points; J. Smyth (16), 33 points; P. Foley (14), 32½ points. *Best gross score, Class 1*, B. R. Smith; *Class 2*, A. B. Hency. Next outing is at Woodbrook on May 5.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACEUTISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A Stableford competition was held at Woodcote Park on April 13 for the Calcutta Cup. *Results:* 1, J. Cutburt, Dartford, 35 points; 2, D. Spicer, Shirley Park, 34 points (better score on last nine holes); 3, B. Dunning, Addington Court, 34 points. *Scratch to 14 handicap prize*, J. F. Needham, Effingham, 32 points. *15 and over handicap prize*, W. E. Foster, Woodcote Park, 33 points. *Best score on first 9 holes*, G. Roberts, Wyke Green. *Best score on last 9 holes*, M. Lewis, Shirley Park. *Special prize*, S. M. Hutchinson, Royal Blackheath. *Visitors' prizes*, 1, P. Fernandez, Shirley Park, 34 points; 2, R. Raymond, Laleham, 32 points (better score on last 9 holes); 3, G. Thomas, Leatherhead, 32 points.

## LOCAL OFFICERS

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS

MANCHESTER. — *President*, L. H. Boardman; *Hon. vice-president*, Professor H. Brindle; *Vice-president*, Miss K. Applewhite; *Treasurer*, H. Barlinson; *Social Secretary*, Miss I. F. A. Lewis; *Secretary*, Mrs. J. M. Rawcliffe, 75 Heaton Moor Road, Stockport, Ches. (telephone: Heaton Moor 4800).

## PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEES

LONDON. — *Chairman*, I. W. S. Lowe; *Vice-chairman*, J. S. Grant; *Secretary*, D. V. Smith, 34 Curstior Street, London E.C.4. (The area within the jurisdiction of the London Pharmaceutical Committee is the Inner London Executive Council area, which is approximately the same as the area previously known as the County of London.)

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

MANCHESTER AND SALTORD. — *Chairman*, Dr. C. Melville; *Vice-chairman*, J. Tomlinson; *Treasurer*, H. Burlinson; *Social Secretary*, Miss I. F. A. Lewis; *Secretary*, Mrs. J. M. Rawcliffe, 75 Heaton Moor Road, Stockport, Ches. (telephone: Heaton Moor 4800).

PLYMOUTH. — *Chairman*, E. W. Chanter; *Vice-chairman*, L. Simpson; *Treasurer*, D. Millington; *Secretary*, A. G. M. Madge, 1 Saltburn Road, St. Budcaux, Plymouth.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

*At random*

Two or three small items in your issue of last week give food for thought, if only fleeting. For example, it is reported that the Birmingham city analyst dealt with a sample of Glauber's salt which had dried to such an extent that it contained only 1 per cent. of water instead of the required 51 to 57. The news of its condition does not surprise me, since the demand for the substance has almost disappeared. It is frequently only when a request is made that one realises how much time has passed since there was any occasion to lift the bottle off the shelf, yet most older pharmacists will remember when Glauber was in daily use. In consequence, the devotee of sodium sulphate becomes something of a public nuisance in present circumstances. Yet the request is modest, and one that the customer has good reason to believe will be met by his chemist. There are other substances in poor demand which, if properly stored, have a long life, but Glauber's salt is a trap for the unwary. Another item of news, this time on p. 396, reports an illuminating escapade on the part of thieves. The intruders chose a pharmacy for their dark deeds and used prescription forms as "spills" to help them look round. One has read of millionaires who are alleged to have lit their cigars with pound notes, and the escapade in question, at present-day prices, differs little from that amiable, if ostentatious, form of prodigality. It is to be hoped that the pharmacist will be suitably recompensed. Then there is the concern of Mr. W. J. Tristram over the quality of some of the election addresses put up by candidates for election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. I see no harm in their publication, for in many cases it is all we are ever likely to know of the aspirants, and in their way they are revealing documents. If they are bad publicity, as Mr. Tristram maintains, then it is bad publicity for the candidate.

*Publicity*

Perhaps I ought to make it clear that Mr. Tristram's complaint was that the election addresses were appearing in the Society's journal. It may be, then, that his complaint in regard to bad publicity was stimulated by the fact that that publication is seen by people outside of pharmacy. If that is the basis of his complaint, then it might have been received by the Council with sympathy instead of the laughter which it seems to have evoked (p. 406). On the other hand, what are we, or the people outside of pharmacy, to make of the report of the organisation committee of the Council—also published in the Society's journal—to the effect that more than 1,000 column inches in newspapers have been devoted to the investigation by the Society of samples of "Morning Glory"? I am glad the Society has been recognised as the appropriate body to consult in the matter, but I question the propriety of reporting such consultation under the heading of "publicity," complete with detailed measurements. One cannot measure reputation or prestige with a ruler. I am satisfied to know that when a problem concerning drugs and their active constituents raises its head, the natural source to which to turn for information is the Pharmaceutical Society. It is at least a slight indication that public opinion is moving in the way that we would wish and it is to be hoped that some of the malcontents within our ranks may heed the direction of the change.

*Recipe for longevity*

An illustration in the coloured supplement of the *Sunday Times* (April 3, 1966) depicts a spritely looking old gentleman on horseback. His age is 123 and that, as the account points out, means that he was a boy of eleven when the Crimean war broke out. The Soviet Institute of Gerontology, set up to discover how he and others have lived to ripe old ages, is to investigate the reasons. But surely it does not require a scientific body to find the answer, which to the layman is simple and obvious. All that is required is a sound Constitution . . . and the Pharmaceutical Society is 125 years old!

## PLANNED DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACIES

### Statement by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued a memorandum for consideration by the Branches in connection with the motion submitted by the Council for discussion at the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 19 ("That it is the opinion of this meeting that the planned distribution of pharmacies is desirable and that legislation should provide for its implementation"). The statement reads as follows:—

The concept of planned distribution is a development of the principle of limitation of pharmacies, a principle which, though traditionally applied in Continental countries, has for historical reasons not taken root in this country. Its advantages and disadvantages have been discussed from time to time, but whenever it has been an issue at Branch Representatives' meetings the vote has always gone against it, mainly because it has been felt to be an undesirable restraint on the right to practise. In addition, the point has been made that it would cause the value of businesses to rise, which would tend to favour the large organisations and would be prejudicial to the future of the aspiring individual as a proprietor. The Society's Committee of Inquiry, which reported in 1941, came down in favour of limitation but, owing to the war, the Committee's report was overshadowed by more pressing matters and remained in abeyance.

#### A Negative Principle

Clearly the principle of limitation is a negative one. Until recently the discussion of it took place in an era in which pharmacies were increasing in number. It was evident that pharmacies could be opened at will without bringing about the closure of existing pharmacies whatever the effect on their profitability or character might be. The main increase took place in the interwar years when unemployment was high. It was possible to open a pharmacy with little capital, and in that way the problem of unemployment was to some extent overcome. It is against this background that the attitude towards limitation should be seen.

The concept of the planned distribution of pharmacies was put forward in the report of the Society's Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, published in 1961. There, a positive approach was adopted. Not only was the question of limiting the number of pharmacies to be considered, but also the question of ensuring that where a pharmacy was needed it should be established. Even if there were more than sufficient pharmacies they might not be well-sited to meet public demand. The concept is being discussed in an era which is different fundamentally from that in which limitation was discussed in the past. Whereas formerly the number of pharmacies had with the exception of war years steadily increased, the number has now been decreasing for some years. In 1954, for example, there were 15,313 pharmacies, which almost equalled the peak figure in 1939, whereas at the end of last year the number had declined to 14,137, so that over a period of eleven years there has been a net loss of some 1,200 pharmacies. Last year the decline was greater than in any previous year—namely 260. The reasons are well known: the increase in site values, population movements, area redevelopment, shortage of staff, inadequate turnover, high rents, leases falling in, factors which in addition to reducing the number of pharmacies may well accentuate their maldistribution.

The principle of the planned distribution of pharmacies was the subject of a composite motion by several Branches last year, which was passed by the Branch Representatives' Meeting. Such is the importance of the subject to the future development of pharmacy that the Council have decided to carry the matter forward by themselves submitting a motion to the Branch Representatives' Meeting this year. This gives an opportunity for setting out the facts and arguments which the Council consider are relevant

to the issue, as they are doing in this memorandum, and for a further discussion in the light of this information so that support for the principle is based upon a clear understanding of what is involved.

The dispensing and supply of medicines is an important and integral part of the health services of this country. As such, its development cannot be left to chance. The profession must show that it can face up to its responsibilities by organising itself to provide a comprehensive service on a nation-wide basis and by urging upon the appropriate authorities the need for them to provide the environment for it. The planning of new towns and the replanning of old ones make it imperative that action should be taken along these lines.

In the development of localities involving the planning of services over a substantial area, the provision to be made for pharmacy calls for consideration of the needs for general practice, hospital and local authority services and the relation between them.

Again the rural dispensing situation gives rise to the need for a planning policy, both as to where the line should be drawn between doctors and pharmacists in this respect and as to the problem of arranging for special services to be instituted in areas where there is no pharmacy.

The profession is becoming familiar with the problem of local organisations of the public saying that medicines cannot be obtained readily or at the right time. This popular concern for pharmaceutical services represents a departure from the former situation where it was left to the individual pharmacist to decide when and where a pharmacy was opened and to sink or swim according to the extent to which he satisfied individual customers in the district. Such demands

from the public can only be met, where justified, by an organised service.

Consideration should also be given to the increasing interest in pharmacy as a sphere for investment. This is shown, for example, by the number of unqualified individuals or corporate bodies who are seeking outlets in pharmacy without any knowledge of what this involves. This problem becomes more serious when the pharmacy is to be associated with some other established form of business.

Much has been said about the desirability of larger practice units and of the grouping of units to ensure greater efficiency and economic advantage, to facilitate a more extended service and to provide more congenial conditions of employment. The amalgamation of businesses and other arrangements which would bring this about in appropriate circumstances have been held up by the absence of any control over the opening of new businesses.

Finally, there is the question of the Common Market, which is important because of the difference between the way the practice of pharmacy is organised in this country and in the E.E.C. countries. If Britain is to go into the Common Market, the sooner the profession here adjusts itself to conditions on the Continent, the fewer problems will arise in assimilation.

These are some of the factors which show the need for a policy of planned distribution of pharmacies. The question will be asked how it is to be effected.

This is an issue of great importance but one which cannot be stated at this stage in any detail. Much study and consultation will be needed, including an examination of systems in other countries and their relevance to British conditions. It is evident, however, that a new statutory authority will be required and this should be centred in the Society. When a scheme has been worked out the Council will submit it for approval to the membership.

## CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN 1964-65

### O.E.C.D. reports 9 per cent. rise in medicine production

FOR the second successive year western European output of pharmaceutical products rose by 9 per cent. in value in 1964. (The percentage takes no account of changes in production in Switzerland and Belgium since figures for those two countries are not available.) In view of the rise of Swiss exports of pharmaceuticals (plus 8 per cent.), production there could well have advanced by the same rate as the European average according to the annual report, "The Chemical Industry 1964-65" published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (H.M. Stationery Office, price 27s. 6d.). In Japan the 28 per cent. increase of 1963 was followed by a further rise of 24 per cent. in production value in 1964. The value of Canadian output was 5 per cent. up. Western Europe's trade of pharmaceutical products expanded in both directions by 13 per cent. Imports reached £154 millions. Total exports by Western Europe at £300 millions increased at double the rate of the previous year. The import trend in North America was not uniform. The United States imported 13 per cent. less than in the previous year but Canadian imports at £15 millions were up by about 75 per cent. U.S. shipments went up 13 per cent. during the year to countries in O.E.C.D.

#### Industry's Rapid Advance

The chemical industry as a whole has made rapid progress in O.E.C.D. member countries over the last six years. And the annual rate of growth

since 1958 was broadly sustained in 1964. For Western Europe considered as a unit, the growth rate for the chemical industry can be assessed at 11 per cent. in 1964 whereas industrial production was only 7.5 per cent. up on the previous year. Another characteristic of the chemical industry in member countries in 1964 was the growth in productivity. The striking increase in chemical output was achieved with a negligible expansion in the labour force.

## BRANCH EVENTS

### HERTFORD

#### Artist at the Top Table

THE annual dinner and dance of the Hertford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society which was held at Welwyn on March 25, was attended by over 100 members and friends. Guests of honour were Miss E. M. Stone (matron of the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City), and Mr. W. M. Hutson ("Hut") of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Other guests present included the chairmen of the West Herts and Luton and Beds Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and their ladies. The chairman (Mrs. B. M. Dearne) welcomed the guests in a short but eloquent speech. Highlight of Miss Stone's reply on behalf of the visitors was when she produced a packet of Morning Glory seeds, with offers to all and sundry to apply to her during the evening should they wish to purchase their supplies. A raffle in aid of charity raised £10.

# HERTFORD

AND DISTRICT  
BRANCH  
25 MARCH 1966

HELD AT  
WELWYN  
HERTFORDSHIRE  
WHERE THERE ARE  
THE REMAINS OF A  
ROMAN VILLA

'NOT  
WHAT I'D  
CALL AN  
ORGY  
BUT  
QUITE  
GOOD  
FOR  
"ANGLES"



"C&D"  
ARTIST AT



MISS  
M.E. STONE  
MATRON  
QUEEN  
ELIZABETH II  
HOSPITAL  
WELWYN  
GARDEN  
CITY



C.W. MAPLETHORPE,  
FOUNDER-MEMBER OF  
HERTFORD BRANCH AND  
FORMER PRESIDENT OF  
THE PHARMACEUTICAL  
SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



MRS. B.M. DEARNE  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BRANCH



THE BRANCH DID "HUT"  
THE HONOUR OF MAKING  
HIM THEIR CHIEF GUEST



BERT  
DA SILVA  
BRANCH  
SECRETARY

DR. FRED  
WRIGLEY  
DIRECTOR,  
WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD  
VICE-PRESIDENT, HERTS  
COUNTY SCOUTS COUNCIL



MRS.  
MARYAN  
RODNAY  
COMMITTEE

BILL  
HAYES  
VICE-CHAIRMAN  
AND  
TOASTMASTER

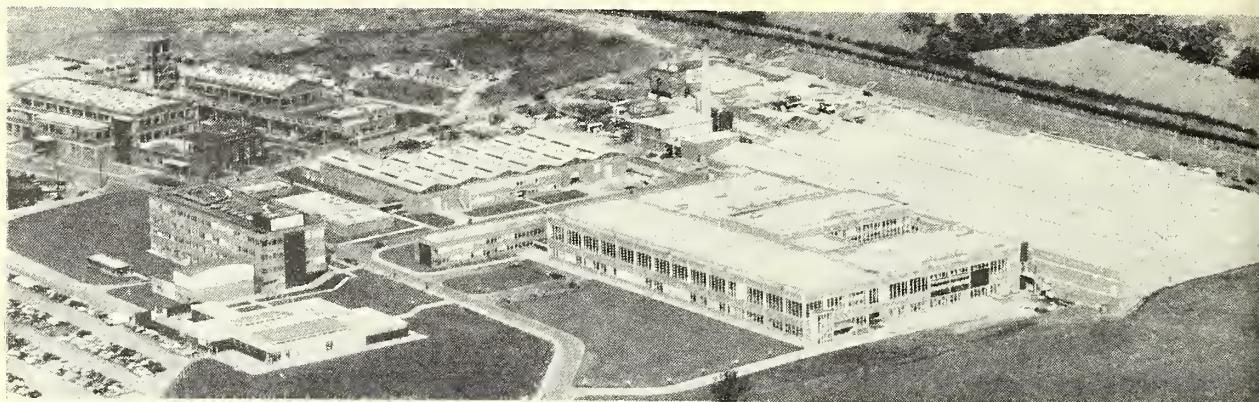


SOCIAL  
SECTY.  
GEOFFREY  
WODEN



JOHN KIRBY (COMMITTEE)  
RENOWNED AS A DEDICATED  
DRIVER, DEPICTED HERE IN A  
CARTOONIST'S SPECIAL,  
KINDLY TRANSPORTED THE  
ARTIST.

THE ARTIST  
WAS  
SORRY  
HE MISSED  
THE TREASURER  
MR. LAURIE  
FLOCKHART  
SO COULD NOT INCLUDE  
HIM ON THIS CARTOON



## I.C.I. Expands its Pharmaceutical Production

### £7-MILLION WORKS AT MACCLESFIELD FORMALLY OPENED

MANUFACTURING activities of the pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., for some years carried on in Scotland, are now concentrated in newly constructed premises at Macclesfield, Cheshire, only seven miles from the company's research laboratories at Alderley Park.

The new factory, built at a cost of £7 millions, was opened officially on April 26 by Lord Florey. The complex of buildings occupies about 45 acres of an 80-acre site on the Hurdfield Industrial Estate. The buildings have been designed on a flexible basis to allow for rapid future expansion to meet demand from both home and overseas. In the planning of the construction thousands of activities were charted and the programme was integrated (by computer) with the progressive installation of plant, pipework, electrical installations, ventilation, air conditioning, etc., so that manufacturing operations could come into operation by stages over a period.

Initial planning and design were completed by March 1962, when the scheme was officially sanctioned by the parent board. For the details the division expanded its own engineering department, called on the services of other divisions for assistance, and commissioned outside architects to design the pharmaceutical building, offices, restaurant, laboratories and medical centre.

#### Production Capacity

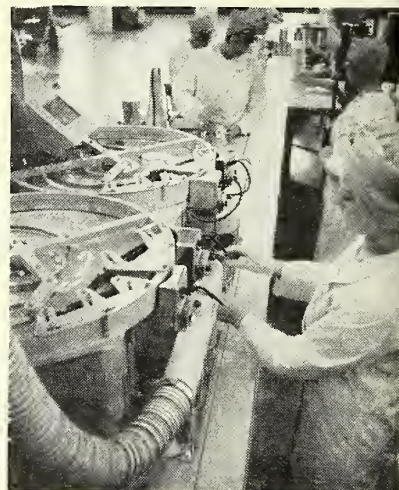
Altogether eighty medicinal and veterinary products are made at Macclesfield. Capacity for tablet manufacture is 1,000 millions yearly, for creams and ointments 25 millions and for liquid preparations 10 million bottles. The division's export business, which earned for it recently one of the Queen's awards (see p. 420), already accounts for more than half of the factory's output. Starting-point of manufacture is the chemical plant, a multi-product, multi-stage complex dealing with many chemical reactions. Conversion of the bulk drug into the processed end-product is organised in three parallel but separate sections given over respectively to tablets; liquids, creams and ointments; and sterile products. The finished products

pass into a vast packing hall where they are filled, labelled and wrapped, mainly with highly mechanised equipment. Special packs have, however, to be produced in the United Kingdom for sixty-four overseas countries for which local regulations or language requirements make the normal English pack technically or commercially unsuitable, and a special area of the packing hall is reserved for the hand work demanded for those packs. The division claims to hold ninth or tenth position among manufacturers catering for the National Health Service but to be "top firm" as exporter.

Workers in the production department enter and leave through special changing rooms, in which they remove their outer clothing, "scrub up," and put on clean working clothes. For those engaged in the sterile areas the clothing is sterilised before use and changed after each working period.

Responsibility for developing chemical manufacturing processes, and for new pharmaceutical formulations, lies with a scientific staff of 100, including many pharmacists (taken in conjunction with those in non-technical departments the number of pharmacists employed by the division exceeds 100).

The warehouse, from which the production department is fed with materi-

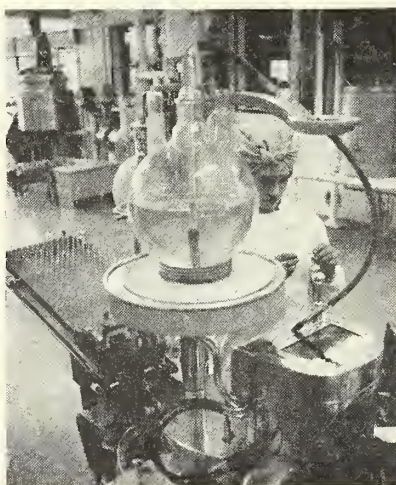


An operator checking tablets from a machine in the compression room.

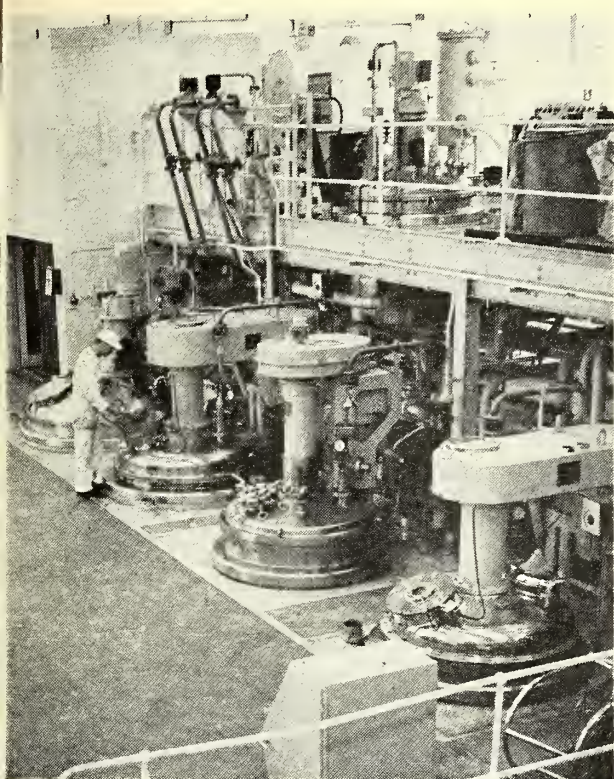
als and containers and into which its finished products go before distribution, is a single building more than 3 acres in area. Its pallet racks rise to a height of 21 ft., demanding the use of fork-lift trucks with a lift of over 17 ft.

Exports of the division represent 59 per cent. of its total business. Marketing is through 138 distributors (agents, associated companies and joint organisations with local pharmaceutical companies), and most of the overseas distributors have medical and veterinary representatives who promote the division's products. Local processing (tableting, etc.) is carried out in about thirty countries on materials imported in bulk from Britain.

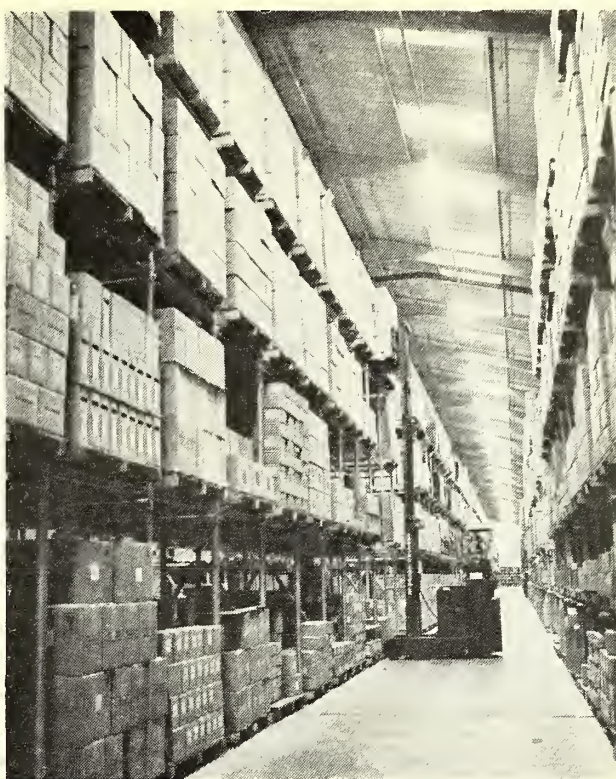
The company entered the field of pharmaceutical research and production in 1936. Its first medicinal chemicals section, located in the dyestuffs division's research department, comprised eight chemists. To handle the distribution of pharmaceutical products and to develop drugs and medicinal chemicals a separate company, Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., was formed in 1942. It became "I.C.I. pharmaceuticals division" in 1957, in which year the research laboratories at Alderley Park were opened.



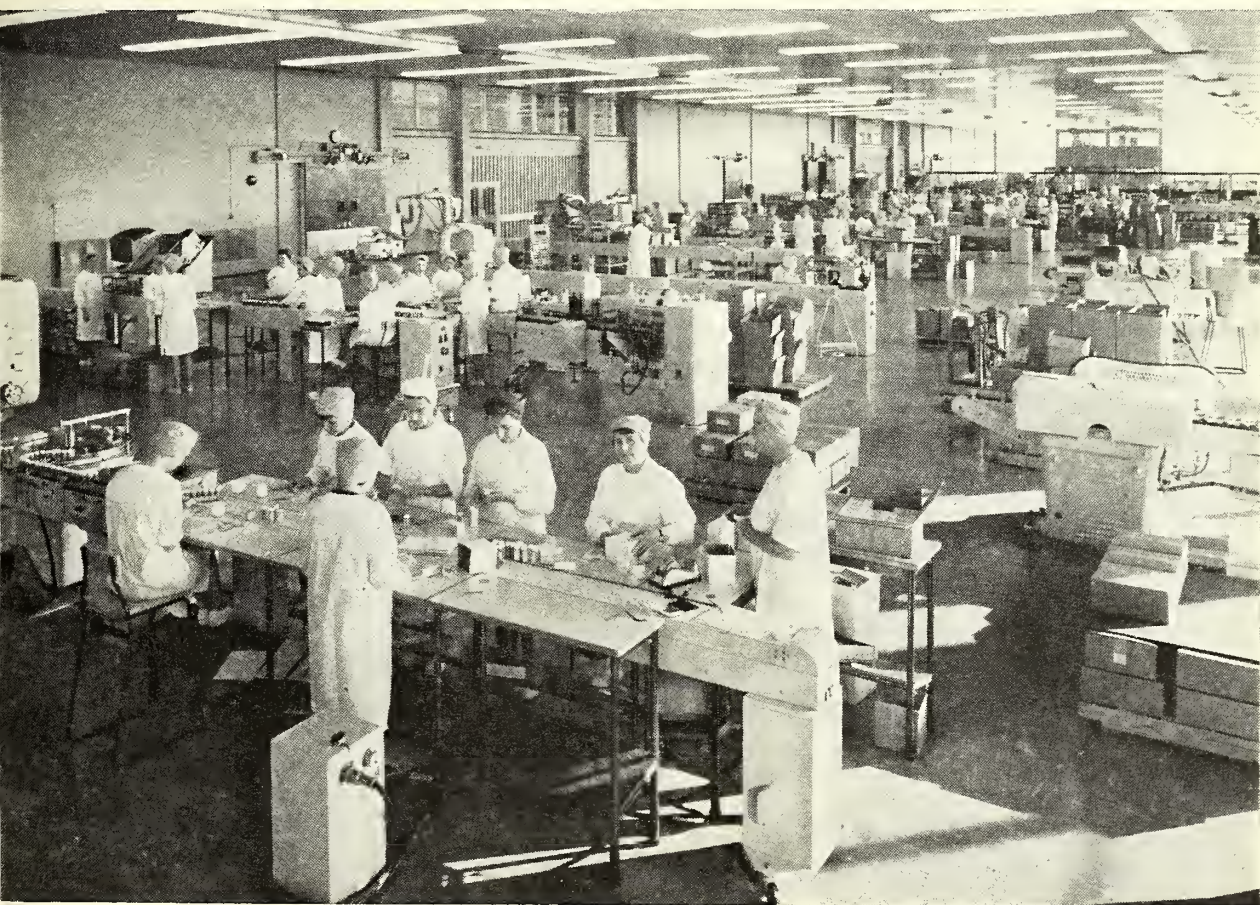
Examining a filled ampoule.



Reaction vessels in which creams and ointments are produced in bulk in one of the three production sections.



The 3-acre warehouse, central point for the distribution of the division's products to the United Kingdom and 120 overseas markets.

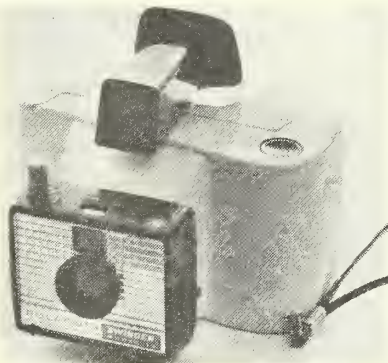


A view of the packing hall from the visitors' gallery.

## "INSTANT" PICTURES FOR THE MASSES

### A new low-priced apparatus

WITH their new Polaroid Land camera the "Swinger," Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are making their entry into the mass market. Features of the new camera is a unique control system that signals "Yes" when conditions are right for taking the photograph. The Swinger is described by the makers as the lightest, most simple-to-use camera



The new "Swinger" Polaroid Land camera.

they have ever produced. Its price—less than £10—is in the range in which almost 65 per cent. of the families in Britain buy. Only 6 in. wide and weighing less than 22 oz., the camera is carried "with swinging ease" by a wrist strap, and is expected to appeal strongly to women and teenagers.

To make a picture, the user merely swings the camera up to his eye, looks in the view-finder, squeezes and turns a knob until the word NO in the view-finder changes to YES, indicating that the camera is set for a perfect exposure. The camera has a fixed shutter speed of 1/200 sec. and uses Polaroid type 20 black-and-white film rolls that drop into the back of the camera without any threading or winding. Each roll produces eight  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  in. pictures. No focusing is required because the high-speed film (36 Din) and lens apertures as tiny as f/96 help provide depth-of-field for pictures from less than 3 ft. to more than 2 miles away. A built-in flash-gun uses AG-1 bulbs, and the face plate of the camera serves as the flash shield (no bulky reflector protruding from top or side of camera).

#### Exposure Control System

The "talking" exposure control system is based upon a unique integrating photometer built into the camera's view-finder. When the user swings the camera up to his eye to take a picture, he simultaneously squeezes the sides of a knob located on the shutter housing. The squeezing action lights a tiny bulb inside the view-finder, illuminating the special transparent target bearing the words YES and NO imprinted on to the target in such a way that the two words are not visible at the same time. The user in turning the knob adjusts the amount of light passing through the photometer from the subject he wishes to photograph. Once the intensity of the transmitted light balances equally with the intensity of



How the user receives his O.K. to make the exposure.

the bulb light reflected off the target, the word NO disappears and the word YES becomes clearly legible. If twisting the knob fails to make the word YES appear brightly and clearly, the user knows there is not enough light available to make a picture without a flash-bulb. After exposure the film tab projecting from the back of the camera is pulled, causing the positive and negative sheets inside the Swinger to pass between the two stainless-steel rollers that break open a foil pod of developing reagent sandwiched between the two sheets. The positive-negative

sandwich remains outside (but attached to) the Swinger for 10-15 sec. The sandwich is then torn off, and the positive, dry print is separated from the throw-away negative.

The Swinger, made of high-impact plastic, is a fixed-focus, non-collapsible camera with a focal length of 100 mm. It is powered by two Mn 1500 Mallory batteries that last a minimum of one year. The tiny bulb illuminating the YES/NO target has a life estimate of more than 10,000 pictures, and the lens in the Swinger is an f/17 single meniscus, moulded lens.

#### Electro-chemical Battery

The Mn 1500 alkaline battery, manufactured by Mallory Batteries, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex, employs an electro-chemical system different from the usual zinc carbon battery. Its long life and steady discharge rate ensure consistent light output from the "reference" bulb used in the photometer and provides instant power for the Swinger's flash-bulb socket. Messrs. Polaroid recommend that the batteries should be replaced every year.

To introduce the camera to dealers throughout the United Kingdom, the makers have arranged a series of meetings in 33 major towns and cities, at which full demonstrations will be made of the new camera and the national advertising programme outlined.

## "VETERANS" MEET FOR DINNER

### Another twenty-seven qualify for membership of A. & H. club

IT was fitting that the toast to the company at the annual dinner put on by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2, for their long-service personnel on April 15 should be proposed by one who was due to retire at the end of the month after completing forty years' service. The "veteran" was MR. E. C. LATHAM, M.P.S., an area manager and former representative who joined the company after qualifying from the "Square." Mr. Latham recalled that, during his forty years, he had known three chairmen and three managing directors. He congratulated Mr. R. D. Smart, who had taken over as managing director since the last dinner and was glad that Sir Harry Jephcott and Sir Alan H. Wilson (honorary president and chairman respectively, Glaxo Group, Ltd.) were present. The fusion of the two companies had been "a vindication of the theory of synergism . . . the effectiveness of

each being enhanced by the link with the other." The day-to-day methods and working of the company had changed over the years, but its essential character remained unaltered.

MR. E. K. SAMWAYS (production director), said in reply that there were now 324 "veterans," either at work or in retirement. Of that number 195 were still working. Forty at Bethnal Green and twelve at Ware had served for more than forty years.

In addition to Mr. Latham, another pharmacist, Mr. W. J. Cruickshank (in charge of packed drugs at Bethnal Green), and three other staff members qualified this year for a fortieth-year presentation. New members to the veterans' club (minimum service twenty-five years), totalled twenty-seven. They were all congratulated by MR. J. C. HANBURY. Present at the dinner was Mr. Ben Brazier, who celebrates his 100th birthday later in the year.

## MALLINSON HOUSE, LONDON, N.14

### Mayor present at "official" opening

THE National Pharmaceutical Union on April 26, in the presence of guests, proved itself to be in beneficial occupation of its new headquarters at Mallinson House, Southgate Circus, London, N.14. Though the occasion was mainly informal the mayor of the new London Borough of Enfield (Councillor Miss K. J. Harvey) with her sister Miss M. M. Harvey as mayoress, was present wearing appropriately the chain of office of the old borough of Southgate, and the chairman of the Union (Mr. W. Talvan Rees) was equally or

more resplendent in his badge of office. Otherwise there was no ceremonial. Mr. Rees welcomed the mayor to Mallinson House, saying the Union was already happy in the location and amenities of its new premises, and hoped to be a ratepayer of the borough for a long time to come. Indeed, so long as it could pay the rates, it would have to be, since it was on a long lease. Mr. Rees mused that, in contacts with civic dignitaries, he had usually had to explain what the N.P.U. was and did, but he had been pleased to

discover in conversation that the mayor of Enfield needed no such explanation, being herself associated with a pharmaceutical manufacturing company. The mayor, in welcoming the Union to the borough, promised that any increases of rates would be "strictly related to improved amenities" and she hoped the link between the N.P.U. and the borough, which had been forged so promisingly, would be long and mutually advantageous. Present at the house-warming were members of the Executive and the officers of the Union as hosts, officers or representatives of other bodies (the Ministry of Health, Pharmaceutical Society, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, Proprietary Articles Trade Association, Proprietary Association of Great Britain, Photographic Dealers' Association and Company Chemists Association) as guests. Many took the opportunity to tour the offices and departments, and found them as spacious, light and conducive to efficiency as the old headquarters had become cramped, inconvenient and frustrating.

## IN PARLIAMENT

MR. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health on April 25 if the replacement of the special interim payment to dispensing chemists by a payment on account would result in a saving in cost of the National Health Service, and whether he would look at the prospect of entirely recasting the system of dispensing medicine under the National Health Service, especially in view of the shortage of pharmacists and the complications involved. To the first question MR. ROBINSON replied "No." To the second he said he would first like to see the effect of the change he was introducing, the net effect of which was to speed up the rhythm of payments to chemists. Asked by MR. PAVITT when he proposed to strengthen the powers of the Dunlop Committee and how he would do so, the Minister replied that legislation necessary to introduce statutory requirements on drug safety would be introduced when Parliamentary time permitted. Meanwhile a voluntary scheme was in operation with which the professions and the industry were co-operating fully. MR. PATRICK JENKIN asked the Minister when he expected to receive the report of the (Sainsbury) Committee of Inquiry into the relationship of the pharmaceutical industry with the National Health Service. MR. ROBINSON: During next year. I cannot yet be more precise.

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Differences Composed

In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on April 20, Mr. Justice Cross stayed further proceedings in an action by Reckitt & Colman (Overseas), Ltd., Dansom Lane, Hull, against P. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., of Fitzroy Square, London, W.1, on Messrs. Mitchell's undertaking not to infringe Reckitt & Colman's registered trade marks consisting of the word Dettol in various forms and a sword device. For Reckitt & Colman it was said that the parties had composed their differences by the undertaking.

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, LTD.**—Mr. H. H. Reichhold (chairman of Reichhold Chemicals Inc. U.S.) has tendered his resignation as a director of Reichhold Chemicals, Ltd., and its wholly owned subsidiary Beck, Kollar (England), Ltd.

**ALBRIGHT & WILSON (IRELAND), LTD.**—Mr. W. Shillaker has been appointed a director. Mr. Shillaker, chief cost accountant of Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd., 1957-59, was appointed to the treasurer's department of the parent company in 1959.

**WILKINSON SWORD, LTD.**—Mr. Derek R. Gatley, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.R.Ae.S., has been appointed to the board. Mr. Gatley continues as joint managing director of Gravinier (Colnbrook), Ltd. (a member of the group). Mr. R. W. Sinclair has retired from the board of Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., after thirty-five years' service with the company, but remains a director of two subsidiaries.

**A. H. ROBINS CO. INC.**, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.—The company have purchased a controlling interest in Laboratoires Martinet, Paris, which in 1965 had net sales of nearly £1,200,000. The construction of a new £250,000 manufacturing plant in Normandy is scheduled for the next twelve months.

**GALA COSMETIC GROUP, LTD.**—Group profits in 1965 increased from £295,312 to £333,393. After adding sale of trade mark £500 (£2,920 purchase) and deducting tax of £122,183 (£153,849), there is a balance of £211,710 (against £138,543 attributable to the company). It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent. to make 22½ per cent. for the year (20 per cent.).

**BUTLER CHEMICALS, LTD.**—Mr. S. R. Hogg (chairman) tells shareholders in his annual statement that no increase in profits can be expected this year. However, the board is confident that the secure foundations which have now been established should result in a marked improvement in results from 1967 onwards. In the meantime the directors intend to hold the present rate of dividend.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.**—Earnings in the first quarter amounted to \$26,711,000 or \$1.21 a share (against \$22,998,000 or \$1.05 a share during the first quarter of 1965). Consolidated net sales were \$236,928,000 (\$210,499,000). Stockholders have approved a two-for-one split of Cyanamid's common stock and the authorisation of a new class of 650,000 shares of \$1 par preferred stock.

**JEFFERSON CHEMICALS, LTD.**—The company is being formed in the United Kingdom to produce specialty chemicals including morpholine and piperazine and related products. An announcement was made on April 25 by Dr. Nolan B. Sommer (president, Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc., Houston, Texas), that the new plant would have sufficient capacity to satisfy the United Kingdom needs for both products with a surplus for export to other coun-

tries. Details of the location of the new plant and when it is expected to begin operation were not available at the time of going to Press.

**DUNBEE-COMBEX, LTD.**—Dividend is 32½ per cent. for the nine months to December 31, 1965—the new year end (compared with 42 per cent. for the previous year). Group trading profits for the nine months amounted to £222,789 (£276,771 for the previous year). Deducting 40 per cent. corporation tax of £25,610 (£105,601)—taking into account a previous over-provision of £16,380, the net profit is £126,297 (£112,290). The chairman (Lord Westwood), says the tax charge is extremely low this year because of the continued benefit of tax losses derived from subsidiaries previously acquired and also from an over-reserve in the previous year.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO. (IPSWICH), LTD.**, are transferring to new premises at Farthing Road, Sproughton, Ipswich, on May 2 (telephone: Ipswich 42431).

**SANGERS, LTD.**, are opening a branch at Gortin Road, Omagh, co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland on May 2. Trading as Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., the branch will carry a large range of "ethicals," drugs, galenicals and N.H.S. Tariff sundries. Mr. T. J. Caven is general manager.

**INTER-ALIA PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, LTD.**, are removing to 1 Kempton Road, London, E.6 (telephone 01-552-4344, Telex 261553) on May 2. The company have formed an ethical marketing division to promote a range of products manufactured by Luitpold-Werk, Munich, West Germany. The division is directed by Mr. J. L. Ware, M.P.S. Messrs. S. K. Ferzandi, M.P.S., and T. G. Lawrence, M.P.S., are area managers for the North and South London areas respectively.

## Appointments

**BROWN & POLSON, LTD.**, have appointed Mr. W. C. Harding sales manager of their Gerber division.

**DARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.**, have appointed Mr. R. Dougherty, assistant superintendent chemist to their society. Mr. Dougherty served his apprenticeship at the company's Priestgate pharmacy.

**BOLTON CO-PHARMACY CHEMISTS, LTD.**, have appointed Mr. W. J. Robinson their superintendent chemist. Mr. Robinson has been assistant superintendent for the past five years.

**ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.**, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, have appointed Mr. A. Stephenson, M.P.S., their sales operations manager with effect from May 1. Mr. Stephenson joined the company in 1963 as medical representative in the London area. Shortly after his appointment he was promoted to area manager covering London and the South-east and has held that position until his new promotion.

## DEATHS

**CHEW.**—On April 9, Mr. Augustine Chew, M.P.S., 56 St. Julian's Lane, Shoreham, Sussex. Mr. Chew qualified in 1923.

**GILLETT.**—On February 23, Mr. Francis Henry Gillett, 28 Marine Parade, Hythe, Kent. Mr. Gillett, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1905 and as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1911, retired in 1950.

**HOPPER.**—On April 11, Mr. George Edgar Hopper, M.P.S., 47 Harrogate Road, Rawdon, Yorks. Mr. Hopper qualified in 1914.

**HOUGHTON.**—On April 10, Mr. Eric Houghton, M.P.S., 17 Lonsdale Avenue, Morecambe, Lancs. Mr. Houghton qualified in 1934.

**KNOWLES.**—On April 9, Mr. Arthur Knowles, 90 Chatsworth Road, Morecambe, Lancs. Mr. Knowles qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1906 and retired in 1962.

**McGEORGE.**—On April 10, Mr. Thomas McGeorge, M.P.S., 1 Lawhill Road, Law, Carlisle, Lanarks. Mr. McGeorge qualified in 1906 and retired in 1965.

**ROBSON.**—On April 12, Mr. Norman Cecil Robson, M.P.S., West View, Dudley, Northumberland. Mr. Robson qualified in 1929.

**STILES.**—On April 19, Professor Walter Stiles, F.R.S., F.L.S., emeritus professor of botany and life governor, University of Birmingham, aged seventy-nine. Professor Stiles was author of a number of books on botanical subjects including "Introduction to the Principles of Plant Physiology," published in 1936 and revised in 1950. He was engaged in an enlarged edition until a short time before his death.

**WESTON.**—On April 4, Mr. Arthur Eden Weston, M.P.S., 9 Highlands Road, Barton-on-Sea, Hants. Mr. Weston qualified in 1920.

## MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

**"Mystery Shopper" Awards.**—Dippity-Do "mystery shoppers" now touring the United Kingdom have already presented £5 notes to over sixty retailers who have one of the Dippity-Do merchandisers on prominent display. The mystery shoppers will continue their activities until the end of April.

**Sponsored Course for Young Athletes.**—Eighth Ovaltine national young

athletes' course, sponsored by A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, began at Crystal Palace recently and lasted for one week. Eighty-six young athletes (sixty boys, twenty-six girls) took part. The course was organised in association with schools and other athletics associations and the Central Council for Physical Recreation.

**How the Award was Won.**—Announcing to the staff of the Winthrop Products Co., Surbiton, Surrey, that the company had received the Queen's Award to Industry (see p. 420) on April 21, Mr. L. M. Spalton, B.Pharm, M.P.S. (chairman), said that the company was proud to be one of the first to be honoured. On the company's attitude towards exporting, Mr. Spalton said he believed it was not easy but could be very rewarding. Success required great effort by all top management for whom it was essential to spend a considerable amount of time "on the spot" in the countries where the markets were. In the past three years Winthrop people had made 1,875 journeys at a cost of nearly £60,000.

**A Small Size.**—A new small size of Optone eye drops is now available from Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

**A Dressing-table Size.**—Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, now offer their eye make-up remover pads in an additional dressing-table size of sixty.

**Renamed.**—The 6-oz. junior orange rice pudding in jar of H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex, has been renamed junior orange pudding.

**Bergamot Oil Replacement.**—Dragoco (Great Britain), Ltd., Tallon Road, Brentwood, Essex, claim that their bergamot oil R.C.O. is suitable as a partial or even total replacement for genuine bergamot oil.

**Sweet and Sour.**—Aurum Ambrosium, Ltd., 8 Leopold Grove, Blackpool, Lancs, offer two contrasting products for slimmers: Ambrosium pure honey and cider vinegar, each in two sizes.

**Twice as Many in Outer.**—Gerber baby foods are shortly being sent out in an outer holding 2 doz. jars instead of the present 1 dozen. The manufacturers Brown & Polson, Ltd., state that it is no longer realistic to distribute the products in the smaller unit. All

Exports had increased ninefold in the past six years and their goods went to 134 countries.

**Previous Records Broken.**—Over 715 per present at the annual dinner and dance of the London-area staffs of Macarthy's, Ltd., and its associates, held in Kensington on April 23. In the chair for the first time in his new office was Sir Hugh N. Linstead, O.B.E. He had already found his chairmanship an exciting office, he said, and had made many friends. The company had a tremendous reputation in the pharmaceutical world. That reputation belonged to all those within it who made contact with customers, especially its drivers, by whom so many chemists seemed to set their clocks. On behalf of all the guests and staffs (from the Romford, Lee, Camberwell, Wembley and Southend depôts—with even eight from Manchester and Glasgow—from the surgical division, Romford Laboratories, H. B. Dorling and Liberty Pharmacies) Mr. J. D. Mackenzie acknowledged the welcome. The rest of the evening was given over to dancing.

## TRADE NOTES

forty-four products in the range except meat dinners and cereals are affected. Those two products will continue to be delivered in outers holding 1-doz.

**Soap in New Fragrance.**—Bronnley's turtle-oil soap is available from the manufacturers, H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., 10 Conduit Street, London, W.1, in an additional fragrance, Scottish Pine, a "fresh, tangy scent, nostalgic of the pine-clad mountains of Scotland."

**Hidden in Use.**—Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent, point out that their new product Aerotrol (see C. & D., April 23, p. 401), can be hidden in the palm of the hand *when in use*, saving many sufferers from bronchial spasm embarrassment.

**Training Sessions.**—Arrangements have been made by William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, to hold the following training sessions for chemists' assistants:—

April 20, Star hotel, Great Yarmouth; April 27, Marine hotel, Buckie; May 3, Montagu Arms hotel, Portstewart, N.I.; May 4, Ardmore hotel, Newry, N.I.; May 5, Beresford Arms hotel, Armagh, N.I.; May 10, Royal hotel, Scarborough; May 11, Alexandra hotel, Bridlington; May 12, King's Head hotel, Loughborough; May 16, Victoria hotel, Keighley; June 1, Victoria Park hotel, Barrow-in-Furness; June 2, Broadoak hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham;



TOP FIRM: Question-master Kenneth Horne presents a replica of trophy to Mr. R. V. Fenton, captain of prize-winning team of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, in B.B.C.'s "Top Firm" quiz competition on television.



"Miss André Philippe, 1966" (right) with runners-up in contest organised recently by André Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6 (see C. & D., April 23, p. 400).

June 6, Clinton Arms hotel, Newark; June 7, The hotel, Mansfield; June 14, Savoy Park Hotel, Ayr; June 15, Tudor hotel, Airdrie, Coatbridge and Airdrie; June 16, Brablock hotel, Ley; June 20, Angel hotel, Northampton; June 28, King's Head hotel, Darlington; June 29, Staincliffe hotel, Seaton Carew, West Hartlepool.

**Distribution End.**—Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, have ceased distribution of hallucinogenic substances, notably Delysid (sergide, LSD 25) and Indocymbine (milocybin) in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland as from April 25. Stocks returned by May 15 will be credited.

## Competitions

**"Week-end in Luxembourg."** — In the first competition organised by Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts., for sales assistants (prize: a week-end in Luxembourg for two winners and one guest each), one of the four winners was Miss L. Collett, Chemist, Osborne Road, South-Hall. Fifty competitors will receive consolation prizes.

**Cameras as Prizes.**—Encouraged by previous successes A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, are again featuring an Ovaltine competition in which a Polaroid camera and a Kodak Instamatic camera feature as prizes; and for anything rusk a self-liquidating offer of a child's high-quality push chair. The camera competition offers as prizes 75 Polaroid cameras and 300 Kodak Instamatic cameras. It is a novel contest requiring entrants to match current photographs of five leading show business personalities with their pictures as babies, in conjunction with slogan on product appeal. Each entry must require one label from an Ovaltine tin.

## Bonus Offers

**BAYER PRODUCTS CO.,** Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey. Fourteen invoices as twelve on order value £19s. or more; thirteen invoiced as twelve on order between £2 13s. 8d. and £4 15s. in value. Till June 3.

**THOS. CHRISTY & CO., LTD.,** North Lane, Aldershot, Hants. Lem-Pak sachets, ninety-six invoiced as eighty-four. Till June 30. Jergens hand lotion, twelve invoiced as ten. Till August 26. In both medium and large size. Rose-scented aerosols, fifty-six invoiced as forty-eight; refills, seventy-two invoiced as sixty; shampoos, thirty-six invoiced as thirty. Till June 30.

**DALMAS, LTD.,** Greenfield Factory, Keeley Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Mimospray. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Small change baby pants. Twelve invoiced as eleven.

**FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.,** Loughborough, Leics. Vitapointe shampoo. Bonus offer extended until June 30.

**PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, LTD.,** 44 Dagdalen Street, Norwich. Stings. Twelve invoiced as ten. From May 1.

**POLAROID (U.K.), LTD.,** Rosanne House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Swinger. 14s. 1d. per camera discount for 10 units.

**SOUTHALLS (SALES), LTD.,** Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Nivea sunning preparations. 20 per cent. off trade price and purchase tax concession on order for 6 cases. Till May 27. Cost of original stock of pre-packed merchandiser refunded at trade price to seller of winning pack in "Legend of the Sun" competition, plus—£5 for every consolation prize-winning pack sold. Pretty Feet. 17½ per cent. off trade price (plus purchase tax concession) on four or more cases. Till May 27.

## Premium Offers

**GIBBS PROPRIETARIES, LTD.,** Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. A handled steak knife for two standard or one large new SR carton, with option of further knives for 12s. 11d.

**JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GT. BRITAIN), LTD.,** Slough, Bucks. Johnson's baby powder. "Bonus" tin containing 60 per cent. more powder than medium-size pack but at same price (Spring offer).

# NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

## PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Haloperidol Available as Drops.**—G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks, announce that Serenace (haloperidol) is now available as a liquid in 15-ml dropper bottle containing 30 mgm. The tablets are widely prescribed for treating schizophrenia. The drops have been produced for those patients—particularly children or elderly people—who may be unable or unwilling to take tablets.

**Short-duration Anaesthesia.**—F.B.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, are making available on May 2 a new short-acting, non-barbiturate intravenous anaesthetic, Epontol injection. Each 10-ml ampoule contains 0.5 gm. of propomid (propyl 4-(N,N-diethylcarbamoylmethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetate) together with polyoxyethylated castor oil as a solubilising agent. In adults, the usual anaesthetic dose is 5-10 mgm. per kilo of body weight (average 6-7 mgm. per kilo) and in children a dose of 7-8 mgm. per kilo is optimal. A reduced dosage (4-5 mgm. per kilo) is indicated for patients over 60 years of age. Recovery of consciousness, which is related to dosage, begins 3-6 minutes from injection and is usually complete within 10 minutes. There is said to be no post-anaesthetic "hang-over." Epontol is indicated in any surgical procedure where anaesthesia of short duration is required. It can be used as a sole agent, for example, in dental extractions of limited duration, or as an induction agent in combination with inhalation for procedures of longer duration. Packs are boxes of five or twenty-five ampoules.

## FOODS

**Vegetables in Chicken Broth.**—H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex, have launched nationally a 7½-oz. "Junior" vegetables in chicken broth in can.

**Sorbitol Sweetened.**—The first national diabetic promotion being launched in May by Brown & Polson, Ltd., speciality food division, Botley Road, Oxford, will feature three mar-

A. WANDER, LTD., 5 Carlos Place, London, W.1. Ovaltine baby products. Full size push chair, adjustable to both sitting and lying positions, at a reduction of 51s. to senders of illustration from a packet of either Ovaltine baby or teething rusks.



Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Savlon liquid. Sixpence off price to customers using voucher in carton of Savlon antiseptic cream with orange panel featuring special introductory offer. For two months.

malades: Oxford (peelless and fine cut), five preserves: strawberry, raspberry, blackcurrant and apricot; three jellies: redcurrant, raspberry and blackberry; and five varieties of fruits: fruit salad, peaches, pineapple, pears and apricot, all sweetened with sorbitol. The products are issued under the Frank Cooper trade mark and a showcard available to chemists emphasises that the products have the approval of the British Diabetic Association.

## COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Toilet Perfume in Range.**—In response to demand Parfums Marcel Rochas (England), Ltd., 19 Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, London, W.1, have introduced, as a companion to their Madame Rochas perfume introduced in 1961 and Cologne introduced in 1962, *Parfum de Toilette Madame Rochas*. The four sizes are each in distinctive octagonal flacon with a gold stopper. The product is composed of the same elements as the perfume and is described as an ideal medium between perfume and perfumed Cologne. It is "attractive to the career woman."

**In Italian-designed Bottle.**—Atkinson's Gold Medal eau de Cologne in new Italian-designed bottle and pack-



aging is available from J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 45 Portman Square, Lon-

don, W.I. in 2-oz., 4-oz. and 7-oz. sizes.

**Suntan Series.**—Innox Laboratories, Ltd., Essex Road, London, N.1, have produced a series of Sunplay suntan products. The oil, designed to filter out burning sun-rays and ensure a golden brown skin, contains also "one of the most efficient insect repellents yet known." Sunplay tan cream is a non-sticky cream claimed to provide "a truly efficient anti-sunburn screen." Sunplay moisturising tan lotion completes the trio. All Sunplay products are in a tan-coloured plastic, non-spill and unbreakable container. The moisturising tan lotion has a safety closure, the cream a solid cap.

**Spray Phial.**—Latest creation of Guerlain, Ltd., 42 Conduit Street, London, W.1, is a perfume spray with a content of 7 mils. The container is a phial with a golden cap, and the fact that it is transparent makes it easy to check on the contents.

## SUNDRIES

**Two New Wound Dressings.**—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are marketing two new wound dressings, Betnovate-N tulle and Neobacrin tulle. Betnovate-N tulle is claimed the first tulle dressing to contain a corticosteroid (betamethasone 17-valerate); a wide-mesh cotton dressing is impregnated with betamethasone 17-valerate and neomycin sulphate in a bland ointment base. The tulle is indicated for the treatment of exudative conditions such as stasis dermatitis, gravitational eczema and exudative eczema. The second product, Neobacrin tulle, is a wide-mesh cotton dressing impregnated with neomycin sulphate and zinc bacitracin in a bland paraffin base, and is indicated for the treatment of scalds, first and second degree burns, and infected burns; minor injuries, lacerations and abrasions; varicose ulcers, bedsores and ulcerated wounds; perionychia; and also for the

protection of colostomy openings and minor surgical wounds. Each of the new dressings is issued in tin of ten pieces, each 4 x 4 in. area. Neither product is as yet prescribable on EC10 forms.



**THREE-IN-ONE HEALTH LAMP:** The Neron ultra Vitalux irradiator of "V" Development, Ltd., 22 Clifton Road, London, W.9, on stand.

# Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

## Lesson

SIR,—We have removed from sight all products of Unicliffe, Ltd., and are not recommending any of them again. The local doctors appear to feel as I do, as prescriptions for Terramycin have almost ceased. I have closed my account with Messrs. Pfizer and Unicliffe, and it occurs to me that, if the same thing were to happen elsewhere, such a lesson would be administered that no manufacturer would be tempted to follow their example.

R. CRAVEN,  
Clay Cross, Derbyshire

## Support for a Candidate

SIR,—We would like it to be known that we wholeheartedly support the candidature of Mr. A. G. Mervyn Madge for election to Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. We have every confidence in his ability and integrity. His knowledge covers a wide range on pharmaceutical matters and he is well known in pharmaceutical politics. He has never been afraid to express his views and his whole aim has been the advancement of our profession. We know that he would be a worth-while addition to the Council.

Plymouth, E. W. CHANTER  
Exeter, R. W. CARR  
Torquay, E. J. BOWERMAN  
Cornwall, R. C. JOHNS

## Business or Professional Efficiency?

SIR,—It is interesting to note the comments of Corporate Body Director (C. & D., April 23, p. 410), on the running of a pharmacy from the business point of view. The paragraph relating to his interviewing representatives from the proprietary medicine houses I find illuminating. I cannot fail to wonder what questions he asked about the preparations and drugs they market, apart from price and profit margin, and what information he decided to pass on to the superinten-

dent pharmacist. It would appear that the superintendent pharmacist has now relinquished his interest, insofar as discussing any new techniques and other drug information that some representatives are able to offer is concerned. I am sure the gentleman's profits are now considerable under his adept management, but I fail to see how his arrangement increases the efficiency of the pharmacy from a professional point of view.

J. STRANGE,  
Bridgwater, Somerset

SIR,—I would like to reply to your correspondent Corporate Body Director concerning the activities of directors of corporate bodies. I remind him that he—not I—used the word "rogues," and I would also thank him for helping my cause. By a strange coincidence you carried (C. & D., April 23, p. 411) a report of a "Pharmacy in France" lecture. I invite your readers to read again carefully the foot of the first column: "Moreover, he (the French pharmacist) could employ dispensers, shop assistants, *book-keepers or secretaries*" (the italics are mine). There is his answer to the first question. C.B.D. should be employed at £15 18s. per week as book-keeper/secretary instead of drawing his £2,000 plus as a director—in other words he should be an employee of the pharmacist. I realise that that raises political questions concerning inheritance, which I am not prepared to discuss. I would ask your readers to glance again at the same copy of the C. & D. (p. 398). "Two Fateful Years Ahead." There it is stated "Pharmacists must be prepared to fight, says Mr. W. Darling." I am prepared to do that, and if Corporate Body Director would declare himself instead of staying anonymously on the sidewalk throwing bricks, I would admire him much more than I do. Finally, in the last paragraph of his letter C.B.D. has condemned him-

self with his own words. Can he produce one case of an unqualified dentist (if there are such people!) interviewing representatives and running the administrative side of the business? Can he show me the surgery of Dr. Killem and Mr. Tweedledum and Mr. Tweedledee helping him to run his "business"? That is why pharmacists are in the sergeants' mess—due to our public image, and that will not change until we have bogus pharmacists out!

A. E. VARLEY,  
Bridlington

## "Qualified" Technicians

SIR,—How unfortunate that such an enlightening address by a member of Council (C. & D., April 23, p. 398) should be overshadowed by the suggestion that headmasters should be willing to channel "A" stream scholars into pharmacy as "technicians"! Where is the career value to be commended and sought after? It is thoughtless to anticipate that a youth, with "O" and possibly some "A" levels to his credit, would embark on such a career, where officialdom will be "breathing down his neck," for ever reminding him of his non-existent status should he perchance sell some well advertised medicine containing a Part I poison in the absence of a pharmacist! Is it mere coincidence or sheer irony that a solution to this urgent need is to be found on p. 411 of the same edition of the C. & D.? A French pharmacist speaks with some measure of pride when he asserts: "French dispensers are *qualified* persons . . . and are *legally* entitled to prepare all medicaments, handle poisons and narcotics under the strict control and responsibility of a pharmacist." A British equivalent of "*préparateurs en pharmacie*" in England?—Why not?

A REALISTIC THINKER  
["Realistic thinker's" identity has been authenticated to us. His name is not on the register—EDITOR.]



# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

## Planned Inactivity

THE belated decision of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to issue an explanatory memorandum on the planned distribution of pharmacies (see p. 422) would have been more acceptable if the memorandum revealed any indication that the Council had made even a little advance since the Branch Representatives' meeting of May 1965.

We have already (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 155) criticised the timing of the Council's announcement. Many branches have by now completed their programme of business meetings for the current session, and the few that have found opportunity to discuss the Council's (and other) Branch Representatives' motions seem to have decided that nothing of a worth-while character could be said on the Council's motion in the absence of just such information as we have referred to. We expressed on February 12 the hope that, taking a little further the Branch Representatives' motion of 1965, when the Council was given approval to:

"seek powers to regulate the location of new pharmacies and take steps to ensure that there will be an equitable distribution of pharmacies throughout the country,"

some progress had been made in the survey, so as to allow the Council to bring up the item for further discussion. That hope has not been realised. When the matter was discussed it became apparent that much more information was wanted. It was a case not of "Should we?" but "Could we if we wanted to?"

Little, if anything, in the Council's reluctant memorandum is new. There is no indication that any progress has been made in compiling the "Domesday book" for pharmacy, no evidence of really vital, new or lively thinking—merely a repetition of statements that, in the context, are historical.

The principle of planned distribution was already agreed at last year's Branch Representatives' meeting. The Council should have been able to study and consult and examine systems of other countries, so as to submit a motion with some idea or indication of what was possible in Britain. It should have said, in effect, "You've said you want it, well here are the possible ways of obtaining it. Do you still want it, and which method do you want us to adopt?"

Instead, we have a new motion that in many ways is weaker than that of 1965 (which demanded, it may be recalled, that the Council "should seek powers and take steps." The present motion merely states, twelve months later, that the planned distribution of phar-

macies is "desirable" and that "legislation should provide for its implementation." No mention of action by the Council of the Society!

More has been lost, in fact, than twelve months' delay, for branches are still not given the information on which to brief their members how to vote. We hope still that the Council may come forward with concrete proposals. But in no circumstances must those proposals be rushed through without giving the branches a chance to study them in detail.

## Time to End the Import Surcharge?

THE Confederation of British Industry has called on the Government to lift the 10 per cent. import surcharge, which the Confederation claims is harming British exports. Strongest critics of the surcharge, which started off as 15 per cent. in October 1964, have been some of Britain's partners in the European Free Trade Association. Import tariffs between E.F.T.A. members have been gradually reduced and are due to disappear on January 1, 1967, but if the present "temporary" surcharge is allowed to remain after that date the critics feel that manufacturers in Britain (by far the largest trading E.F.T.A. partner) are being unduly subsidised.

As a deterrent against rising imports the surcharge seems to have fallen short of its objective, for imports have gone on rising. However, those who favour its retention may argue that, but for its operation, the rise might have been even more steep. Opponents of the surcharge, on their side, argue that it acts against exports which, though they are rising, are still not doing so to the extent that was expected or is necessary.

So far as pharmaceuticals are concerned we have frequently drawn attention to the considerable increase in imports in recent months. Despite the surcharge their value went up by 55 per cent. in 1965 over 1964, which year was already 13 per cent. up on 1963. It would seem, therefore, that the only effect the surcharge has had on pharmaceuticals has been to uplift the cost of certain items to the consumer, of which the Government itself is the quite most important.

## A Growing Market Around a Basic Core

KNOWN diabetic patients in the United Kingdom are estimated to total about 300,000 and the number that remain undetected to be about the same. Those who are known follow a relatively normal way of life and have a regular professional relationship with the pharmacist in general practice. To that "hard core" of individuals having a special, if not extreme, interest in dietary problems may be added another large group of patients who are dieting for a hoped-for "therapeutic effect." They may be cardiac or ulcer patients who are required, for their own benefit, to put up with dietary restrictions and again those patients who are ambulatory are often, perforce, regular visitors at the pharmacy. Yet another group, mother and infant, though they have an entirely contrasting interest in diet, are regularly seen in the pharmacy.

Unlike those regular and predictable groups, there is another group, the slimmers—mainly women—who are concerned with weight problems—primarily, perhaps, from what might be termed the æsthetic viewpoint. Unlike the other groups the slimmers tend to become

active in dieting matters only during the relatively short summer season, and the efforts of advertisers and manufacturers are directed at trying to maintain their interest in slimming aids throughout the year.

By his relatively continuous contact with diabetic, cardiac and other patients, the pharmacist has a unique opportunity of meeting many of their dietary needs throughout the year. The sales he makes to them provide a sound basis for the—at present—shorter-term slimming business that reaches its peak during the summer months. Into whatever dietary group they may be put all those customers represent potential sales for the pharmacist in general practice, and this week's *C. & D.* supplement on dietetics has been designed both to encourage pharmacists' interest in the subject and to provide information for those who are called upon to serve those customers at the counter.

## Onward from Galen

### SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

#### ★ INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY'S NEW APPLICATION ★

INFRARED photography may play an important part stabilising the prices of some citrus oils in the future by saving countless manhours in surveying millions of citrus trees for disease or pest damage. Mr. N. L. Fritz, Kodak Research Laboratories, Rochester, New York, reports that recent experimental programmes with aerial photography using a relatively new Kodak Ektachrome infrared aero film promise more effective results in citrus disease detection than ground surveys by trained personnel. The film, a false-colour reversal film, is said to be finding increased use in as widely diverse films as medical photography and the early detection of disease in many types of plants. Because of the film's high infrared sensitivity, and the infrared reflectance of healthy foliage, normal plants will photograph as various shades of red, with perhaps a slightly bluish cast, depending on the

intensity of green reflectance. Unhealthy plants will register in abnormally dark or green tones because infrared reflectance is lost. The loss of infrared reflectance may constitute one of the earlier symptoms of the loss of vigour in many plants, Fritz points out. This loss of infrared reflectance may take place long before there is any change in the reflectance characteristics of the leaf in the visible spectrum. The reason for it is that chlorophyll in the upper or outer tissues of the leaf has not yet been affected and thus continues to reflect green light and to absorb blue and red light. Consequently, the plant still appears healthy to the on-the-ground observer and continues to register in normal photographic tones on conventional colour films. As crop diseases reach a more advanced stage of development, they may be more economically discerned by aerial photography using the infrared film, he adds. Size and pattern of the infestation can be plotted from the photograph.

#### ★ SPONSORED "POP" ART ★

SPONSORED by the Personna razor-blade company, "Pop Prints," an exhibition of thirty-two original graphics by leading pop artists staged recently at the Chelsea School of Art, is claimed the first major exhibition of "pop" graphics to be shown in this country. Eight American and three British artists were given free rein to create three prints each for the exhibition, and their methods and materials included silk-screen on silver foil, metallic plastic, styrene and vinyl. The exhibition is later touring the country under the auspices of the Arts Council of Great Britain, the tour being expected to take one year. According to the preface to the exhibition catalogue, "the ambition animating 'pop' art is not merely that of accommodating forms to images but, in the process of fusing the two, to change our view of the world. . . . Rather than transmitting messages, Pop art establishes an æsthetic intimacy by transforming commercial ends into artistic means. . . . These works surprise by their recombinations of what was always thought familiar and banal. They startle the senses with their implausible glamour and their effervescent seriousness." That seems as good a summing-up as any.

## BRITISH NATIONAL FORMULARY

### *A new edition with improvements*

J. W. HADGRAFT, F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

(Group chief pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, London)

*Pharmaceutical Press* (jointly with the British Medical Association), 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 6½ x 4 in. Pp. 360. 12s. 6d. (U.K. postage ninepence). Interleaved edition, 22s. 6d. (postage 1s.).

THE British National Formulary is designed to perform two main functions. It provides readily available information on the formulas of extemporaneously dispensed medicines, and it serves as a guide to the prescribing doctor. That dual function was first recognised in 1957, when the "alternative" edition was produced to give the doctor more information on the actions and uses of drugs. The standard edition continued to serve the pharmacist as a practical handbook in dispensing. There were obvious disadvantages in publishing two editions of the same book, and the 1966 B.N.F. combines the two editions in one volume.

The Formulary is thus in two main divisions. The first is arranged on a pharmacological basis and contains the notes for prescribers that were a prominent feature of the "alternative" edition. A more rational arrangement of the general notes on prescribing has been adopted, and increasing concern about the problems of drug treatment is reflected in a new section on adverse reactions to drugs.

At the end of each section of the classified notes for prescribers there is a list of the preparations having a common type of action or use.

#### *English Titles*

The second half consists of the classified formulary, in which the preparations are grouped according to a pharmaceutical classification as in the previous standard editions. Abbreviated Latin titles have been abandoned, and the preparations are listed alphabetically according to their English titles. Pharmacists who have become accustomed to looking for preparations such as "oculenta" under their Latin names may experience some initial difficulty, but should rapidly become accustomed to the new arrangement based on English. In the Formulary the titles have been transposed, so that the drug name appears first in the title (for example aspirin mixture instead of the more cumbersome "mixture of acetylsalicylic acid"). All abbreviated titles and synonyms have been deleted. Latin titles and synonyms that may persist in prescribing have been included in the Index, which gives a direct page reference to the preparation under its English title. By that means obsolete titles such as *mist. tuss. nig.* have been removed from the main body of the book but a pharmacist, presen-

with a prescription for that preparation, finds immediate reference to it from the index. In using the index, pharmacists should also note that the references to preparations are given in bold type, whereas references to the prescribers' notes are given in light type.

### Use of Metric System

The transition to the metric system has been taken a step further. Preparations previously formulated to a dose of 60 minims (with the exception of the paediatric mixtures) are now formulated to a dose of 5 millilitres. Whilst the preparations (e.g. linctuses and elixirs) are formulated in the metric system, the quantity to be supplied in the absence of specific instructions on the prescription, is still given in the imperial system (e.g. 2 fl. oz.). Other liquid preparations (mixtures, gargles, inhalations) are still formulated in the imperial system. The ultimate change to the metric system will be completed in the next edition of the B.N.F., in 1968, when the imperial system will be abandoned. The present position cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and pharmacists may experience difficulty in the use of the Formulary in which both systems of weights and measures are in use. For a number of practical and legal reasons it has not been possible, however, to carry the change further at this stage. It is to be hoped that measuring spoons to hold the new 5-millilitre dose will be made available free of charge to patients in the National Health Service. When the change to the metric system is fully completed, preparations that are now formulated to a dose of  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. will be made up to a dose of 10 millilitres. That volume is more rational and convenient in the metric system than 15 millilitres.

### Paediatric Preparations

The former paediatric section on specially coloured pages is no longer included in the B.N.F., paediatric preparations being included throughout the Formulary in the appropriate places alongside the corresponding adult preparations. Many of the preparations used for the treatment of children are identical with the adult preparations, and it is considered no longer appropriate to include the paediatric preparations in a separate section. Information on dosages for children has been enlarged and is given both in the notes for prescribers and, where appropriate, in the classified formulary. The title "for infants" has been replaced by the description "paediatric" ("mist. ac. acetylsal. pro inf., for example, now known as "aspirin mixture paediatric"). For the convenience of pharmacists the paediatric formulations that are commonly dispensed extemporaneously are included additionally in a special section at the end of the classified formulary. The paediatric mixtures are still formulated in the imperial system to a dose volume of 60 minims. Some of the proprietary preparations are formulated in the metric system and may have a dose of 5, 4 or 3.5 millilitres, depending on the manufacturer. It is to be hoped that the pharmaceutical industry will accept the recommended volume of 5 millilitres so that, at the next revision, all preparations will be formulated along the same lines.

### Additions and Deletions

A total of sixty-nine preparations has been deleted, whilst twenty-five new preparations have been included (see table). Most of the deleted preparations are in only small demand, but a few have been omitted because their use is no longer justified. Such preparations include the mixtures containing potassium bromide, which is an ineffective sedative and may give rise to untoward reactions. Similarly mixtures containing strychnine are no longer included, because there is no sound pharmacological or clinical evidence to justify the use of that alkaloid.

Other drugs have been deleted because they have been replaced by safer or more effective drugs. The ganglion-blocking agents mecamlamine and pempidine are no

longer included. Reserpine preparations have been omitted because they may cause serious depression, and their use for hypertension has largely been superseded by methyl-dopa (Aldomet), which is included for the first time. Barbitone sodium tablets and carbromal tablets have been deleted, whilst the newer sedative and hypnotic preparations triclofos (Tricloryl), nealbarbitone (Censedal) and chlordi-azepoxide (Librium) have been added. An elixir of dichloralphenazone (Welldorm) has been included for use in children.

It should be noted that the strength of belladonna and phenobarbitone tablets has been halved. They now contain 12.5 mgm. of dry extract of belladonna and 25 mgm. of phenobarbitone in each tablet. Frusemide (Lasix) has been added to the diuretics because it produces an intense response and may be of special value in patients with oedema that resists treatment with other diuretics. Another new diuretic triamterene (Dytac) is of value in hospital patients in whom potassium loss is a serious problem.

Angiotensin (Hypertensin) has been added to the preparations used to raise the blood pressure. It is a synthetic octapeptide and should not be mixed with blood or plasma before infusion as it is rapidly destroyed. No new cough preparations have been included but caramiphen (Taoryl) and dextromethorphan (Romilar) have been deleted. Orciprenaline (Alupent) syrup and tablets have been added to the preparations relaxing bronchial spasm.

Sulthiame (Ospolot) is a new anticonvulsant added to the drugs available for the treatment of epilepsy; it may be used in combination with other drugs for the treatment of temporal lobe epilepsy.

Nalidixic Acid (Negram) has been added to the urinary antiseptics. Though it may occasionally give rise to disturbances of the central nervous system and has been the subject of a warning letter by the Dunlop Committee, it is sometimes positively indicated for resistant urinary tract infections.

### Antibiotics

New antibiotic preparations include an injection of ampicillin (Penbritin) as well as the tablets, capsules and syrup previously included. Sodium fusidate (Fucidin) is used for the treatment of resistant staphylococcal infections. Kanamycin (Kannasyn) is related to neomycin but there is some evidence that it is less toxic for systemic use and it has been added for the treatment of resistant infections. Paromomycin (Humatin) is advocated for the treatment of amoebiasis. Cycloserine is included as a urinary antiseptic for resistant infections due to *Esch. coli*. Viomycin, pyrazinamide and ethionamide have been added to the antituberculous preparations; they are more liable to cause toxic effects than the established antituberculous preparations but provide a second line of attack for resistant infections. Sulphasalazine is included for the treatment of ulcerative colitis. Colistin sulphomethate sodium (Colomycin) is an antibiotic used systemically for the treatment of infections due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and is stated to be less toxic than polymyxin B.

### Electrolyte Preparations

Sodium bicarbonate injection has been added to the electrolyte infusions since it is now being increasingly used in hospital treatment in place of sodium lactate for the correction of metabolic acidosis. Calcium gluconate effervescent tablets are intended to provide calcium in a palatable form and take the place of calcium chloride syrup, now deleted.

Sulphinpyrazone (Anturan) is used as an alternative to probenecid for the treatment of gout and is now a B.N.F. preparation. Chlorpheniramine tablets (Piriton) and diphenhydramine elixir (Benadryl) have been added to the antihistaminic drugs, while phenindamine (Thephorin) has been deleted.

Some important changes have been made in the preparations used for application to the eye. Eye drops are now required to be sterile, in accordance with the requirements of the B.P.C. Supplement, 1966, to which the pharmacist is directed for details of sterilisation and method of preparation. A warning is given that eye drops are liable to become contaminated during use, and the doctor is recommended not to prescribe more than 20-millilitre volumes. Three eye lotions have been deleted (boric acid, mercury oxycyanide, zinc sulphate compound) and only two remain (sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate). Eye lotions are also required to be sterile, and directions for their preparation are given in the B.P.C. Supplement, 1966. The eye lotions are now used undiluted, and the strength of sodium chloride eye lotion has been halved. New eye drops include cyclopentolate, a mydriatic used as an alternative to atropine, and eciothiopate (Phospholine iodide), a long-acting cholinesterase inhibitor causing miosis and used to reduce intraocular tension. Proxymetacaine (Ophthaine) is a local anæsthetic used for routine tonometry. Neomycin eye drops and neomycin and hydrocortisone eye drops are now included in the Formulary.

### Skin Preparations

Extensive changes have been made in the section dealing with drugs acting on the skin. The section opens with a description of the properties of the different vehicles used in dermatology and then the uses of active ingredients are discussed. Doctors are warned of the difficulties that may arise if they prescribe proprietary preparations to be diluted extemporaneously with standard emulsifying ointments. Betamethasone valerate (Betnovate) and fluocinolone acetonide (Synalar), new potent local anti-inflammatory corticosteroids, are included both as creams and ointments.

Pharmacists will not be sorry to see a number of traditional ointments deleted from the Formulary but a new preparation, coal-tar and salicylic-acid ointment, may give rise to some difficulty. It contains a high proportion of coconut oil and is liable to become granular on storage. For that reason it is directed to be freshly prepared.

Despite the fact the B.N.F. contains a large number of pages, its thickness has not been increased, owing to the use of a thinner paper. It is hoped that pharmacists will find the new combined edition a significant advance on previous editions of the British National Formulary.

### ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS

PREPARATION	ADDITIONS	DELETIONS
Capsules	Chlordiazepoxide (Librium) Cycloserine Dimethylchlortetracycline (Ledermycin) Paromomycin (Humatin) Phenytol Sodium fusidate (Fucidin) Triamterene (Dytac)	
Creams	Aqueous cream B.P. Betamethasone valerate (Betnovate) Fluocinolone (Synalar)	Crotamiton (Eurax) Dibromopropamide (Brulidine) Proflavine
Dusting powders	Talc	Boric talc Zinc compound
Elixirs	Dichloralphenazone (Welldorm) Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) Phenobarbitone	
Enemas	Magnesium sulphate	
Eye drops	Cyclopentolate Eciothiopate Phospholine iodide Hydrocortisone and neomycin Neomycin Proxymetacaine (Ophthaine)	Antazoline compound Mild silver protein Atropine methonitrate
Eye ointments	Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin)	
Eye lotions		Boric acid Mercury oxycyanide Zinc sulphate compound
Granules	Bephenium (Alcopar)	
Inhalations		Benzoin Menthol

PREPARATION	ADDITIONS	DELETIONS
Injectables	Ampicillin Angiotensin (Hypertensin) Calciferol Colistin (Colistatin) Isoniazid Kanamycin Methoxamine (Vasoxine) Sodium bicarbonate Stibocaptate (Astiban) Tetracycline and procaine Trimetaphan (Arphonad) Viomycin	Apomorphine Dapsone Leptazol Levorphanol Mepacrine methanesulphonate Methicillin (Celbenin) Methylamphetamine Nicotinamide Oxytetracycline and procaine Pituitary posterior lobe
Irrigations		Lactic acid
Liniments		Soap
Lotions	Salicylic acid	Crotamiton (Eurax) Lead compound Lead and spirit Phenol Salicylic acid and mercuric chloride Sodium chloride Zinc sulphate
Mixtures	Codeine paediatric Ethinivan (Vandid) Nitrofurantoin (Furadantin) Phenytol Sodium fusidate (Fucidin)	Belladonna and alkalis Colchicum and sodium salicylate Lobelia and stramonium compound Camphorated opium compound Potassium bromide Potassium bromide and nux vomica Potassium bromide and valerian Strychnine Strychnine and iron
Ointments	Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin) Coal tar and salicylic acid Coal tar and zinc Fluocinolone Triamcinolone	Ammoniated mercury and coal tar Ammoniated mercury, coal tar and salicylic acid Calamine Menthol and eucalyptus Resorcinol compound Salicylic acid and sulphur Sulphur Zinc and camphor
Pastes		Lead and zinc oxide Yellow mercury oxide Zinc gelatin
Pessaries		Ichthammol
Powders	Pancreatin	
Solutions		Chlorinated soda surgical (Dakin's) Proflavine
Syrups	Ampicillin (Penbritin) Chlorpheniramine (Piriton) Choline theophyllinate (Choleldyl) Demethylchlortetracycline (Ledermycin) Ethosuximide Orciprenaline (Alupent) Tridofos (Tricloryl)	Calcium chloride
Tablets	Amitriptyline Calcium gluconate effervescent Chlorpheniramine (Piriton) Choline theophyllinate (Choleldyl) Clefamide Dichlorophen (Anthiphen) Ethionamide (Trescatyl) Frusemide (Lasix) Methyldopa (Aldomet) Nalidixic acid (Negram) Nealbarbitone (Censedal) Niclosamide (Yomesan) Orciprenaline (Alupent) Pancreatin strong Pyrazinamide (Zinamide) Sulphasalazine (Salazopyrine) Sulphinpyrazone (Anturan) Sulthiame (Ospolot) Triclofos (Tricloryl)	Atropine Barbitone sodium Calcium sodium lactate Caramiphen ethanedisulphonate (Taoryl) Carbromal Dextromethorphan (Romilar) Mecamylamine (Inversine) Mephentermine (Mephine) Nicotinic acid Pempidine (Perolysen) Phenindamine (Thephorin) Reserpine Succinylsulphathiazole
Vaccines	Diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis Plague Tetanus and pertussis	

# HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' WEEK-END SCHOOL

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 23, p. 404)

CONTINUING the symposium on pharmacy's contribution to blood chemistry adjustment MR. J. A. MYERS, Edinburgh, claimed that the value of intravenous solutions and the need to kill bacteria to avoid infection had been appreciated in Edinburgh for over a century. Thomas Latta, M.D., had, in 1831, been the first man to treat dehydration of a patient suffering from cholera by the intravenous injection of 60 oz. of a saline solution, and his idea had initiated the sciences of preparing and administering intravenous electrolyte solutions. His crude solutions of auriate and sub-carbonate of soda had been clarified by filtration through hamois leather. In 1853 Lister had developed his theory of antiseptics.

## Why Make Them?

Today, sterile intravenous fluids were made in the pharmaceutical department of the Infirmary for three reasons. First, there was a heavy demand for a wide range of intravenous fluids of all types (62,000 M.R.C. bottles had been prepared in 1965). Secondly, the demand was large enough to warrant the installation of manufacturing equipment, and often the Infirmary was the only source of supply of certain sterile fluids, the demand for which had been created by new processes and ideas thought out within the Infirmary and "such a hospital needs a pharmaceutical department that can make any sterile solution at the drop of a hat." Thirdly the Infirmary was saving several thousands a year by making the solutions. Main equipment of the department for the purpose was a Hills rotary automatic washing machine (output 300 bottles per hour), three flannesty stills (combined output 32 gal. per hour) and one automatic thermo-compressor still (output 60 litres per hour); an A.M.S.C.O. solution mixing, filtering and filling unit with four 30-litre stainless-steel mobile vessels and fourthly, two automatic A.M.S.C.O. quick-cooling autoclaves, each holding 44 bottles per load.

As a general safety principle the intravenous solutions were issued in 540-mil M.R.C. bottles and the non-intravenous solutions in Square-Pak A.M.S.C.O. bottles. Every ward held its own stock of intravenous solutions and the operating theatres kept a range of sterile solutions for intravenous use or bladder irrigation and of bowel fluids. The solutions were kept in special cabinets, the top shelf of which was maintained at 50° to 60° C. and the bottom shelf at room temperature.

Supplements of electrolyte such as potassium chloride (1 gm. in 5 mls of solution) were put up in ceramic-labelled ampoules using an Ampak automatic ampoule-filling and sealing machine. As a general rule special electrolyte solutions were made up as required and autoclaved. Two quick-cooling autoclaves were running alternately during the day. So soon as the compound solution had been filtered into an M.R.C. bottle it was autoclaved and ready for use within 65 minutes.

That was believed the quickest and safest way of preparing electrolyte solutions. Dilution of a concentrate being regarded as always a risky procedure. Autoclaved solutions were dated and kept for no longer than two years. While not maintaining a range of concentrated solutions of electrolytes ready for use, the department did keep compounded intravenous solutions and practically every strength of sodium chloride, ammonium chloride, dextrose, laevulose, and sodium bicarbonate solutions. Injection of sodium bicarbonate, 2.5 per cent. was put into 500-mil bottles, 8.4 per cent. in 100-mil bottles and 5-mil and 10-mil ampoules. Solutions for peritoneal dialysis were issued in 2-litre A.M.S.C.O. bottles to differentiate them from the intravenous solutions. Each such solution was sterilised by autoclaving at 121° C. for twenty minutes, quickly cooled to avoid charring, and removed from the autoclave as soon as possible, the whole process taking about 85 minutes. The standard-formula solution (dextrose anhydrous 15 gm., sodium chloride 5.6, potassium chloride 0.303, magnesium chloride 0.152, M/1 solution of sodium lactate 44.45 mls. water for injection to 1 litre), was easily varied to suit individual patient needs, and the department had about seven routine modifications. Until recently, the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary had been the only centre in Scotland for haemodialysis. A maximum of two acute kidney failure patients were dialysed for 4-6 hours during the day and two chronic patients during the night for about fourteen hours. Two sterile "sandwiches" were kept in reserve ready for immediate use at any time.

## Small Hospitals' Problems

MR. J. D. APPLETON (chief pharmacist, Friarage Hospital, Northallerton) described himself as the only member of the panel from a small hospital group situated in isolation from the larger centres. He directed his remarks to colleagues in similar situations. Owing to the intermittent nature of the demands (frequently outside normal hours) and to the distance from sources of supply, he had endeavoured to organise the department to produce most requirements at short notice. The hospital was provided with a rapid-cool autoclave and a dust-free room. Staff problems dictated reliance on commercial supplies for common intravenous fluids, but the department produced all "specials" and many other intravenous fluids required in only small quantities, together with all irrigation fluids and water for theatres.

Most electrolyte imbalance problems encountered seemed to be variations on the theme of excess or deficient Na<sup>+</sup> or K<sup>+</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup> or acidosis, alkalosis. deficiency of water, or water intoxication. The medical staff preferred to be able to correct imbalance according to the patient's needs by addition of the relevant ions to a basic fluid. To that end the department kept hospital-produced ampoules of calcium chloride 10 per cent., magnesium sulphate 20

per cent., potassium chloride 10 per cent. and calcium gluconate. Mannitol 10-20 per cent. and sodium sulphate 4 per cent. as osmotic diuretics were manufactured in the department. Calls for urea were usually met with a trade preparation. Ready sterilised standard solutions, sterile bottles and a membrane filter were kept available. For lack of a suitable autoclave for sterilisation at the recommended temperature, the B.P.C. test had been used to show that membranes would withstand autoclaving in a high-vacuum autoclave at 30 lb. per sq. in. A list of solutions had then been made, and it showed up minor variations in concentrations, etc. Haemodialysis was not carried out, but the department was prepared to meet demands for peritoneal dialysis solutions with one containing 1.36 per cent. of dextrose. It was modified by the addition of dextrose from ampoules of 50 per cent. strength. Potassium chloride, antibiotics and heparin were also added as required.

Did not the members of the Guild feel, asked Mr. Appleton, that it was time all departments called upon to produce such fluids should be provided with pH meters, flame photometer, polarimeters, etc., and should not every region be making arrangements for adequate pyrogen testing?

MR. J. D. FENNEL (Guy's Hospital, London) gave as his answer to the question posed in the title of the symposium that the department supplied anything required but with pharmaceutical reservations. At Guy's they used 500-mil M.R.C. bottles for intravenous solutions and made a minimum of "specials," 0.5 per cent. mannitol in modified Ringer-lactate (reduced Na<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup>, slightly increased K<sup>+</sup>) had proved disappointing and now the physicians preferred to ring the changes on one-sixth molar sodium lactate, 5 per cent. dextrose and normal saline with the addition of 25 per cent. mannitol from a 50-mil processed-glass screw-capped bottle, as dictated by the immediate needs of the patient. Although the solutions were labelled "warm to redissolve," in practice few were crystallising out. 8.4 per cent. sodium bicarbonate was provided in 100-mil screw-capped processed bottles and potassium chloride, 1.5 gm. in 10 mls (20 mEq K<sup>+</sup>) in 1-oz. s/c universal bottles for transfer to appropriate M.R.C.s in the wards. Ampoules were not used for potassium chloride solutions because they carried the suggestion of a single dose. The label was worded "Must be diluted at least fifty times with suitable intravenous infusion before administration."

## One Way With Bicarbonate

Molar sodium bicarbonate solution was prepared by first dissolving 0.1 per cent. disodium edetate in freshly distilled water at up to 30° C., passing CO<sub>2</sub> through sintered glass tube to acid solution and stabilise the bicarbonate. Sodium bicarbonate varied greatly in calcium content, but the department was satisfied to use analytical grade.



"SCHOOL" IN SESSION: Guild members, more physically relaxed than if they had had to sit at desks, nevertheless show evidence in the picture that their mental concentration was seldom less than total.

[Photo: C. R. Dimond]

The solution was put up in 20-mil ampoules for theatres and in 500-mil M.R.C. bottles for resuscitation trolleys. In the preparation of molar sodium lactate, lactic acid plus solution of phenol red indicator plus 95 per cent. of the theoretical amount of sodium hydroxide in fresh distilled water was autoclaved at 10 lb. pressure for 90 minutes in half-filled Pyrex flasks plugged with non-absorbent wool in gauze. The reserve sodium hydroxide solution was carefully added afterwards to obtain a just permanent pink colour, made up to volume, checked for pH 7.4 with indicator papers, filtered into litre bottles and sterilised. Molar lactate solution was used for making one-sixth molar lactate in the pharmacy and for 2½ per cent. dextrose in half-strength Hartmann's solution. For hæmodialysis the department supplied sets of solid ingredients individually packed and labelled in polythene bags. Magnesium chloride (15 gm. in 25 mls) and calcium chloride (20 gm. in 50 mls) went out as sterile solutions.

MR. P. CREES, considered it important to standardise on solutions available commercially, using departmental facilities for "specials." Close co-operation with the biochemists was needed to cut down the variety.

MR. E. W. G. DILKES, Walsall, thought that regional pyrogen-testing facilities ought to be made available.

MR. C. HETHERINGTON, Leeds, thought that pyrogen tests should be made at regular intervals but not routinely, and that departments should have facilities for testing sterile fluids for pH, chloride solutions for total chloride, and dextrose solutions for dextrose content. He had come to realise that it was practicable for all perfusion solutions to be made in the pharmacy department.

MR. DIMOND said that, if mannitol solutions were kept in a warm cupboard they kept free of recrystallisation. That was important because redissolving the crystals was a slow process. For sodium bicarbonate solutions he reserved one set of bottles and that seemed to keep down breakages from CO<sub>2</sub> "explosions."

#### Evans Medallists

During the week-end of the School one of two 1966 Evans medal awards was made by Mr. M. J. Smith (sales director, Evans Medical, Ltd.), to Mr.

N. W. Blacow (formerly group pharmacist, United Leeds Hospitals). Mr. Blacow said it had become traditional for the recipient of the Evans medal to give an address on an aspect of importance to the hospital pharmacy. He had chosen to talk about status. Outside the hospital service, no pharmacist came into such close contact with so many other professions, and the status of the pharmaceutical profession was—in professional circles, largely determined, he maintained, by the image of the hospital pharmacist. The pharmacist in general practice and the pharmacist in industry looked to the hospital pharmacist for a lead, but all too often they looked in vain. The outstanding hospital pharmacists of the past fifty years owed their position in the hospital society and in scientific circles to their own abilities rather than to recognition accorded to pharmacy as a whole. The hospital pharmacist enjoyed a better status today than ever in the past, and that he wanted more was a healthy sign, showing that he was ready to accept new responsibilities and play a more prominent and useful part in the hospitals' work.

#### Hospital Pharmacist's Functions

Analysed, the functions of the hospital pharmacist were to buy drugs, to distribute drugs, to dispense, to give advice and information on drugs. When drugs were distributed in bulk in the hospital, nurses were being asked to dispense them for the pharmacist. When ampoules were sent to the wards for dilution before administration the doctor was being asked to practise asepsis in most unsuitable surroundings. Neither the nurse nor the doctor was trained to dispense. If the pharmacist was to be responsible for drugs in hospitals he must be responsible for them all—all the time. He must be ready to go on to the wards, supply medicines ready for use at any time that they were wanted, night or day. To organise those changes would be difficult, and he suggested post-graduate practical courses on all aspects of hospital pharmacy, with nominated hospitals as training centres.

Unlike the medical man the pharmacist could not become a hospital board member. In consequence he had fared badly in the competition for space and

equipment. There were not among hospital pharmacists enough potential administrators to staff every group pharmacist post. Those who had the ability should therefore use it to benefit as much of the service as possible. He would opt for a Regional Pharmacist and free the group pharmacist for local administration and for practising his profession.

For the pharmacist to get closer to the medical man in his training and practice was, to the speaker's mind, wrong. He should concentrate on pharmacy and associated aspects of drugs, becoming an expert in those subjects. He must go deeply enough into them to be able to voice his opinions in national discussions. The assumption of responsibility for non-professional duties (syringe service, central sterile supply departments, etc.), did nothing to enhance the pharmacist's position or that of the profession. So long as pharmacists dispensed, wrote orders, filled bottles and even did aseptic work or chemical assays, the change from craft to science was not accepted. Those were jobs for technicians, and hospital pharmacists could not progress without a strong stable technical grade—probably at two levels: dispensing and repetitive work. For those technicians pharmacists must see that they gained a just salary and grading. The permanency needed at that level would come only by recruiting men, and that demanded a career equivalent to that of the laboratory technician. The Ministry of Health had to be convinced of the need. They forgot the assistant yet encouraged changes dependent upon the existence of a permanent assistant grade.

His formula for hospital pharmacy was, then, an extension of service based on post-graduate practice courses, regional administration and organisation, specialisation, and acceptance of a professional scientist rôle.

The second medallist (Mr. F. W. Sambidge) was unable to attend to receive his medal, and it was announced that the Guild's president and Mr. Smith would visit him at his home to present it.

MR. T. H. FURBER (holder of the Geigy Travelling Fellowship, 1965) then read his paper on the preparation and presentation of ophthalmic solutions in some United States hospitals.

Mr. Furber said that his observation was that the United States Pharmacopoeia was read as a recommendation rather than a regulation in its statements on ophthalmic solutions. Preservatives were included in solutions used in small quantities in the damaged eye. Several types of single-application containers were available. In many the cap was replaceable and the units reused. Commercially produced and hospital-produced eye solutions were routinely sterilised by filtration and polyethylene containers were common.

#### N.H.S. STATISTICS

CONTRACTORS in DONCASTER during January dispensed 53,842 prescriptions (35,290 forms). Total cost was £27,489, an average of 122.53d. per prescription.

# Food and Drug Chemistry

## ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY'S BRISTOL SYMPOSIUM

SYMPOSIUM on "Chemistry, Medicine and Nutrition" was the main event of the annual conference of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, held in Bristol, April 14-17.

In his opening address DR. FRANK HARTLEY (president) said that the changed attitude in recent years of the medical and scientific professions, and of enlightened public opinion, towards the adverse reactions sometimes encountered with new drugs, had created problems in drug development. A demand had arisen for independent bodies to assess the safety of new drugs. In Great Britain the Committee on Safety of Drugs, of which he was a member, had begun effectively to consider submissions in January 1964.

Aware that delay might occur in clearing a valuable new drug the Committee had sought the voluntary collaboration of the pharmaceutical industry in developing its procedures. Its work to date emphasised the advantages of not trying to formulate in advance rigid criteria of what could be accepted as "safe." Safety must always be considered in relation to efficacy. Many of the early sulphonamides had been highly toxic, yet their use had led to the virtual elimination of puerperal sepsis and pneumonias, and transformed the treatment of gonococcal infections. Initially, and rightly, the main criterion had been efficacy.

### Independent Assessment

Nevertheless it had been widely accepted that an organisation independent of the pharmaceutical industry should make an objective assessment whether the tests carried out on a potential drug were adequate. Even without statutory authority such a body could provide considerable reassurance to both manufacturers and public that reasonable safeguards had been applied.

Even today, most drugs were discovered through inspired empiricism, the biological effects of chemical substances, *in vitro* and in laboratory animals, being closely scrutinised for leads. But the limitations of studies with laboratory animals almost always became apparent sooner or later. The mere multiplication of animal tests could not lead to an assured prediction of the effects in man, yet man could not be made the subject of experimental study until certain reasonable safeguards had been taken.

Those reasonable safeguards were first, the assessment of short-term, intermediate-term or long-term toxicity in animals of more than one species, depending on the expected frequency and duration of administration of the drug; secondly assessment of the likely rate of the drug in the body; and thirdly assurance that the biological data assembled were relevant to the nature and composition of the substance or preparation under study.

In tests of toxic effects on animals, the varying sensitivity of different species must be taken into account. To do that yet not condemn potentially

valuable new drugs through undue caution was a matter for informed judgment. It could not be settled by reference to a precise pattern. Until comparatively recently too little attention had been paid before submitting a drug to tests on man to its probable metabolic fate. Absorption and metabolism had generally been studied at a more leisurely pace alongside clinical studies, or even after the drug had been issued for widespread use. Data then obtained had all too rarely been applied to modify the usage of the drug. A balance must be struck between knowledge essential for determining the suitability of any particular clinical usage of a substance and knowledge desirable for a more complete understanding of its mode of action.

It was wasteful of resources to insist on extensive metabolic studies before a substance had been shown to have potential therapeutic value in man. The extent of those metabolic studies must be defined by the workers assessing the risks in an initial clinical trial.

Chemist and biochemist must play an increasing rôle in elucidating absorption, distribution in the body, metabolism and excretion of new substances of potential therapeutic value. The chemist had an additional rôle from the earliest stage. He must provide the means and data to define the identity and quality of the material being studied. All too often biologists accepted successive specimens of a substance without questioning their constancy of composition or purity or the nature and amount of actual or potential impurities. A specification should be elaborated before intensive biological studies began. It must be adequate to guarantee the constancy of the product and to allow the probable significance of quality variations to be considered.

If it seemed that the thalidomide episode had engendered an excessively critical approach to the safety of drugs, food substitutes and additives, what was the alternative? It could only be to let man serve as the experimental animal and risk further catastrophe. In the present state of knowledge it could not be claimed that substances with potential teratogenic or carcinogenic properties would never be released. But risks should be limited and all reasonable safeguards applied.

### Where From in the Future ?

If the current approach had the effect of diminishing the range of new drugs submitted for assessment what would be the future genesis of drugs? Dr. Hartley felt it would rest on developing wiser fundamental approaches, on more extensive use of biochemical investigation, on encouraging pharmacological and pathological research, and on striking a better balance between the activities of the synthetic organic chemist and resources for biological assessment of his products.

Yet there could be no waiting on the growth of knowledge in biochemistry, pharmacology and pathology. Many

drugs that advantageously modified mood would not have been encountered if they had had to await techniques for demonstrating their effects in animals.

Clinical studies must often be made without prior demonstration of a drug's efficacy in animals, but thorough toxicity studies must first be demanded. They would need to be the more intensive if the expected effect in man rested largely on enlightened speculation based on structure-activity relationships where no pharmacodynamic effect could be demonstrated in animals.

"Ideally, chemists engaged in work directed to the discovery of new drugs and food additives should also be competent biochemists and pharmacologists; and pharmacologists should be better informed in chemistry than they often are." Such an ideal could not be attained, but individuals must act more intensively to repair deficiencies in knowledge, so that collaboration between workers in different disciplines became more effective. Fundamental research in the biological fields must be encouraged in universities and research institutes. Industry, concerned with securing an adequate return on capital employed, had to concentrate on discovering new products and new production processes. At present there was no proper balance between fundamental work and work directed towards discovering new products. It was an imbalance not only in monetary terms, but also in available skilled workers. If progress towards maintaining health and alleviating suffering by the use of medicinal substances and preparations were to be obtained, a better balance must be brought about.

(To be continued)

### CIVIC SILVER



Silver sugar bowl and tongs presented to the city of Leicester recently by the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Above: The lord mayor of Leicester receiving the gift from Mr. C. E. Mills (Branch chairman). Also in the picture is Mr. L. Wood (Branch secretary).

## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, APRIL 27: The market for CRUDE DRUGS was slow during the week with business not more than necessary to complete urgent requirements.

Curaçao ALOES was 5s. per cwt. dearer in both positions—the first price movement to take place in that commodity for several months. Some of the BALSAMS continued to ease as supplies became more plentiful from origin: COPAIBA was down sixpence per lb. on the spot and PERU down one shilling. CHILLIES were reduced 40s. per cwt. as shipment offers were again being received. CINNAMON BARK and QUILLS were also easier. Elsewhere in SPICES White Sarawak PEPPER was firm although demand was quiet. There was a slight easing in most GINGER prices. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA moved up a further sixpence per lb. on the spot but other sources were unchanged. Chinese MENTHOL was down sixpence per lb. for shipment although spot holders did not follow the lead. STYRAX moved up another one shilling per lb. to make it 20s. per lb. both spot and forward. In AROMATIC SEEDS, Indian CELERY was dearer from origin. Tinnevely SENNA shipments from the port of Tuticorin during March were as follows:—

	U.K. tons	U.S. tons	EUROPE tons
SENNAL	8	—	17
LEAVES	—	—	—
PODS	—	—	—

Few price movements occurred among ESSENTIAL OILS, the few changes recorded were: LEMONGRASS, down one shilling per kilo; Chinese PEPPERMINT down threepence per lb. and Mysore SANDALWOOD down sixpence per lb. CARAWAY was dearer by about 15s. per lb.

A new schedule for MERCURIALS became effective on April 25 to take account of the lower metal prices. VITAMIN B<sub>6</sub> (PYRIDOXINE) was reduced by 52s. 6d. per kilo. It is expected that IRON and AMMONIUM CITRATE will be increased to 8s. or 8s. 6d. per oz. in the near future because of current QUININE rates.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 103s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 101s. The MONONITRATE is 107s. and 104s. 6d. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One kilo, 37s.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 33s. 6d.

BARIIUM SULPHATE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BENZOCANE.—B.P. is 13s. 2d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CALCIFEROL.—One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per oz. 327s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CORTISONE.—One-kilo lots, ACETATE 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE OF ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

EPHEDRINE.—ALKALOID nominally 6s. 9d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 5s. 9d. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 9d. per oz.; METHYL EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 388s. kilo.

GUAIACOLS.—LIQUID, B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDEATE.—50 kilo lots, 27s. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 23s. 6d.

HOMATROPINE.—16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 7-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per kilo, 3,418s. 10d.; METHYL BROMIDE, 3,589s. 9d.

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE.—Per kilo, 1,400s.

INOSITOL.—One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

KAOLIN.—Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1½d.

LACTOSE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton delivered in the United Kingdom.

MENAPHTHENE.—(50-kilo lots). B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHENE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Rates (per kilo) for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., powder, 115s.; IODIDE, B.P.C., 1954, 87s. 6d.; OXIDES, red B.P.C. 1949, 122s., yellow B.P.C. 117s.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C. powder 98s.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 113s.

MERSALYL.—ACID, 250s. per kilo; SODIUM, 340s.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo), One kilo, 42s.; 10 kilos, 39s. 9d.; 50 kilos, 37s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID.—One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

D-PANTHENOL.—One to 10 kilos, 200s. per kilo.

PREDNISOLONE.—ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

PYRIDOXINE.—One kilo, £17 per kilo; 10 kilos, £16 15s. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE.—One-kilo, 192s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 187s. 6d. per kilo.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SAL PRUNELLA.—Balls, 3s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

THEOBROMINE.—ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity;—CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

VITAMIN A.—Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate and oil-soluble palmitate at 2½d. per m.i.u. for 10,000 m.i.u. lots. Acetate in dry powder, 325,000 i.u./gm., 87s. 6d. kilo; 500,000 i.u./gm., 125s. kilo.

VITAMIN D.—D<sub>2</sub> powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D<sub>3</sub> in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural *d* alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots, 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic *dl*, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

### Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE.—The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES.—Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical, £251 and B.S.S., £253. BUTYL, £128; ETHYL, £103; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £105 and pure, £108; ISOPROPYL, £110; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—12-ton lots £103 per ton; 2½-ton, £107, tank deliveries.

ACETONE.—One-ton lots spot £68 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL.—One-ton lots in drums, £123 per ton and one-drum lots, £132 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE.—Four-ton lots, in drums, £84 per ton.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—Commercial grade £17 2s. 9d. per ton ex works, in carboys.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.—Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.; anhydrous in drums, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4½d. per gall.; in bulk, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE.—One-ton lots, £103 per ton.

NAPHTHALENE.—Contract rates for phthalic grade are from £25 per ton in bulk, ex works; lower crystallising whizzed grades from £20 to £25 per ton ex works; ball and flake, £71.

PHTHALATES.—Prices (per ton) one-ton lots in drums: DI-BUTYL, £153; DI-ISOBUTYL, £148; DI-ETHYL, £171; DI-METHYL, £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, £88 to £90 per ton.

SODA ASH.—Four-ton lots, from 300s. per ton delivered.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALUMINIUM (No. 1), £243 10s. per ton and (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated), £243 10s.; LEAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (superfine), £287. ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade.

SULPHURIC ACID.—95° Baumé, £17 11s. per ton ex works, in carboys.

## Crude Drugs

**ACONITE.**—Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

**AGAR.**—Kobé No. 1, 16s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.

**ALOES.**—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 5s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f. and Curaçao, 0s. spot; shipment, 265s., c.i.f.

**ANISE.**—Chinese star, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

**ANNATTO.**—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 0s. per cwt.

**BALSAMS.**—(Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; no spot. COPAIBA: P.C., spot, 13s. 6d.; shipment, 12s., c.i.f.; PERU: 19s. spot; shipment, 17s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

**BELLADONNA.**—LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

**BENZONIN.**—Sumatra block, spot from £20 £40 per cwt. as to quality.

**BUCHU.**—Spot 6s. per lb.; shipment varied.

**CALUMBA.**—Mozambique root, 130s. per lb. spot.

**CAMPHOR.**—B.P. powder for shipment, 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

**CARDAMOMS.**—(Per lb.). Ceylon greens, 5s. 6d., spot. Alleppy prime seed for shipment, 46s., c.i.f.

**CASCARA.**—Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

**CASSIA.**—*Ligneæ*, whole for shipment, 0s. cwt., c.i.f.

**CHAMOMILE.**—Belgian flowers, 15s. to 2s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

**CHERRY BARK.**—Thin natural, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

**CHILLIES.**—Zanzibar, spot, 380s. per lb.; shipment, 380s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 0s., spot; shipment, 360s.

**CINNAMON.**—BARK, Seychelles, 145s. cwt. spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Two O's, 10s. 8d.;conds, 9s. 6d.; quillings, 5s. 9d.; tips, 1s. 9d.

**CLOVES.**—Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 7½d., c.i.f.

**COCHINEAL.**—(Per lb.). Canary Isle ver-grey, 17s.; forward, 16s. 3d. landed; black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; forward, 19s. 3d. landed, Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. 3d.

**COCILLANA.**—Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

**COLOCYNT PULP.**—Spot offered at 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

**DIGITALIS.**—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

**ELEMI.**—Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

**ERGOT.**—Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 2s. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f., minimal. Continental, 9s., spot.

**GENTIAN.**—Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

**GINGER.**—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 95s. spot; 80s., c.i.f., for shipment; peeled, 0s. spot and 180s., c.i.f. African, spot, 40s., shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Jamaican o. 3 spot, 330s., shipment, 280s., c.i.f.; ochin, spot, 270s.; shipment, 257s. 6d., c.i.f.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 52s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 154s., c.i.f.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 82s. 6d. spot; shipment, 1s., c.i.f., nominal. Colombian, spot, 7s. 6d. nominal; shipment not offering.

**KARAYA.**—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

**KOLA NUTS.**—West African halves are nominally 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

**LANOLIN.**—ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 7½d.

**LEMON PEEL.**—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

**LIME FLOWERS.**—Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

**LIQUORICE.**—Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

**LOBELIA.**—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

**LYCOPodium.**—Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

**MACE.**—Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

**MENTHOL.**—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. in bond; Brazilian for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.; spot, 37s., duty paid.

**MERCURY.**—Spot £145 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

**NUTMEGS.**—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80s. 13s. nominal; defectives, 8s.; sound unassorted, 9s. 9d. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s. 8d.; 80s.; 110s.; 110s. 9d., all c.i.f.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

**PEPPER.**—White Sarawak spot has advanced to 3s. 11½d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 11d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2½d., spot; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 352s. 6d., c.i.f.

**PIMENTO.**—Jamaican offered by resellers on spot at 1,100s. per cwt.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

**SENEGAL.**—No offers spot or forward.

**SLIPPERY ELM BARK.**—Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

**SQUILL.**—Italian, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

**STRAKAMONIUM.**—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

**STROPHANTHUS.**—Kombé is firm at 22s. 6d. per lb. spot; no shipment offers.

**STYRAX.**—Spot, nominally 20s. per lb.; shipment, new crop, 20s., c.i.f.

**TONQUIN BEANS.**—Para, spot, 55s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Ribbon, No. 1, £175 to £180 per cwt.; No. 2, £155.

**TURMERIC.**—Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; April–May shipment, 107s., c.i.f.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Indian, spot nominally 400s. per cwt.; shipment not offered. Continental root, 500s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

**VANILLIN.**—(Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

**WAXES.**—(Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, 440s., shipment, 425s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond nominal; shipment, 370s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 280s.; shipment, 248s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 465s., c.i.f.

**WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.**—Spot quotations are 4s. 3d. per lb. nominal; prompt shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

**ANISE.**—Chinese, 9s. 4d., spot, shipment, 8s. 11d., c.i.f.

**BERGAMOT.**—Spot, 170s. per lb.

**BOIS DE ROSE.**—Brazilian spot, 16s. 6d., shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

**BUCHU.**—Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

**CAJUPUT.**—Spot from 10s. per lb.

**CARAWAY.**—Imported from 60s.; English distilled from 70s. per lb.

**CEDARWOOD.**—American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

**CHENOPODIUM.**—From 38s. per lb.

**CLOVE.**—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 11d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 1d. in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

**CORIANDER.**—From 40s. per lb. spot.

**CUBEB.**—Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

**CUMIN.**—English distilled oil, 120s. per lb., imported 90s. to 100s.

**DILL.**—Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—B.P. 70–75 per cent., 10s. 9d. kilo; 80–85 per cent., 11s.

**FENNEL.**—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

**GERANIUM.**—Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

**GINGER.**—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

**GRAPEFRUIT.**—Spot quoted at 7s. per lb.

**JUNIPER.**—B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

**LAVANDIN.**—From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Spot, 23s. per kilo; shipment, 22s., c.i.f.

**PEPPERMINT.**—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 6d., c.i.f., and spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

**PETITGRAIN.**—Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

**PIMENTO.**—Imported BERRY, 32s. 6d.; LEAF, 24s. per lb.

**PINE.**—*Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

**ROSEMARY.**—Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

**RUE.**—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

**SAGE.**—Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

**SANDALWOOD.**—Mysore, spot, 107s. 6d. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

**SPEARMINT.**—American oil on the spot, 63s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 80s. per kilo, c.i.f.

**TANGERINE.**—Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

**THYME.**—Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45–50 per cent., duty paid.

## UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, APRIL 26: Brazilian MENTHOL dropped to \$5.75 a lb. Natural powdered CAMPHOR was down a cent and a half to 71 cents per lb. Among CRUDE DRUGS, KOLA NUTS were firmer at 20 cents a lb. Lower per lb. were COPAIBA BALSAM at \$1.85, ALLEPPY TURMERIC at 20 cents; PSYLLIUM husks at 60 cents; Whole RHUBARB ROOT at 45 cents; and powdered root at 60 cents. Higher among ESSENTIAL OILS were OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL at 58 cents per lb. and native CANANGA OIL at \$6.25 per lb.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," March 23

*D*-oosteroids and derivatives thereof. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,028,570.  
11-oxygenated-pregnenolone derivatives. Upjohn Co. 1,028,611.  
17(20)-pregnen-21-oic acid alkyl ester compounds. Upjohn Co. 1,028,612.  
3,5-cyclosteroids. Upjohn Co. 1,028,613.  
Benzidiaz (1,4) epine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,028,617.  
Photographic shutters. Agfa, A.G. 1,028,715.  
Viscosity-stable insecticidal compositions. American Cyanamid Co. 1,028,721.  
Pharmaceutically active anilide. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,028,742.  
Pharmaceutical preparations containing corticosteroids. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,028,745.  
Photographic materials and processes. Ilford, Ltd. 1,028,748.  
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 4.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"  
March 30

Perfume spray device. O. Gregor. 1,028,788.  
Process of manufacturing water-dispersible tablets and the like. Organon, N.V. 1,028,792.  
Guanidine compounds and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,028,801.  
Sterols and 6-chromanols. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,028,803.  
Paraformaldehyde. Montecatini Soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica. 1,028,804.  
Hydroxy-amines. Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,028,805.  
Process for stabilising photographic emulsions. Ferrania, S.p.A. 1,028,809.  
Indole derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,028,812.  
Pharmaceutical compositions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,028,813.  
Process of sensitising photographic silver halide emulsions, the emulsions so sensitised and photographic elements including them. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,028,814.  
Amine salts. Laboratoire d'Analyses de Recherches Biologiques Mauvernay—Centre Européen de Recherches Mauvernay. 1,028,815.  
Herbicidal compositions comprising urea derivatives and methods for their use. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,028,818.  
Illuminating device for photographic or cinematographic purposes. Eugen Bauer, G.m.b.H. 1,028,848.  
Process for the preparation of 2-halothiobenzamides. Shell Research, Ltd. 1,028,912.  
Ventilation machines. Bleas Anaesthetic Equipment, Ltd. 1,028,934-5.  
Urinary drainage assembly. Macbick Co. 1,028,938-9.  
Plant treatment process. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,028,976.  
Tooth-brush with pneumatic feed of dentifrice to the bristles. R. Saubal-Bayard and J. Loupiac. 1,028,984.  
Photographic objects. Jos. Schneider & Co., Optische Werke. 1,028,995.  
Process and apparatus for sulphonation of organic compounds. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,029,029.  
Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of inflammation. Laboratoires de Recherches Experimentales Goulden & Cie. 1,029,034.  
Gelatinous preparations containing quaternary ammonium salt derivatives. CIBA, Ltd. 1,029,043.  
Steroid compounds. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,029,046.  
Flavone and the process of preparation and application thereof. Laboratoires La-Roche Navaron. 1,029,050.  
Treatment of liquors from the scouring of raw wool. Woolcombers, Ltd. and Westbrook Lanolin Co. 1,029,114.  
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 11.

## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," April 6, No. 4571

For non-medicated toilet preparations for setting the hair, perfumes, soaps, essential oils, dentifrices (3)  
BINASET, 885,105, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.  
For perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and preparations for the hair (3)  
DIPPITY-DO, 885,291, by Gillette Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.  
For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, preparations for dressing and setting the hair, soaps and essential oils (3)  
SUPERLESCENT BEAUTY, 885,540, by Goya, Ltd., London, W.1.  
For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)  
LADY GAY TENDER TOUCH, 886,144, by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Larkfield, Rawdon, nr. Leeds.  
For preparations and substances for laundry use; soaps; detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes), cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3)  
RINEX, 886,886, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Chcs.  
For shampoos and dentifrices (3)  
DANDIE, 887,250, by Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., London, W.1.  
For soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); and cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3)  
ROBOT, 887,543, by Gerard Brothers, Ltd., Nottingham.  
For neuroleptics, being pharmaceutical preparations (5)  
DIPIPERON, 862,426, by Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Beerse, Belgium.  
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being goods in the form of beadlets (5)  
PALMOBEADS, 872,756, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.  
For insecticides and herbicides, germicides and sterilising agents (disinfectants) (5)  
METOXIAT, 875,856, by Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Schadlingsbekämpfung mit Beschränkter Haftung, Frankfurt (Main), Germany.  
For medicated preparations for the mouth (5)  
SPEAK EASY, B878,016, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.  
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, but not including mouth washes or gargles or any goods of the same description (5)  
VOGALENE, 879,130, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.  
For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of circulatory disorders (5)  
ISOCRON, 879,486, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.  
For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)  
EPICRON, 879,488, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.  
For disinfectants (5)  
BIOTHENE, 879,947, by John Henshaw & Co., Ltd., Eccles, Manchester.  
For pharmaceutical preparations for relieving and easing pain (5)  
SQUIBB COUNTERPAIN, 880,949, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.  
For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)  
FABUL, 882,762, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.  
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for infants and children (5)  
KIDDYWITTS, B882,173, by E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.  
For dietetic preparations and infants' foods, none containing, or made from, meat (5)  
LEEN, B882,857, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.  
For pharmaceutical preparations for human consumption (5)  
Device with letters ICP, B883,650, by Intercontinental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction (5)

ENZOPRIDE, 882,981, by Enzomedic Laboratories, Inc., Milford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

For inhalants (5)

PIB PLUS, 883,449, by Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Aberdeen.

For disinfectants, antiseptics and insecticides, all containing pine oil and for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (5)

CLEN - O - PIN, 883,667, CLEN - O - PINE, 883,669, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.  
For bandages and surgical adhesive tape, all for use in the application of topical systemic medicines (5)

HORMOBANK, 883,738, by Syntex Corporation, Panama.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; disinfectants (5)

PESTEX, B883,885, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

For insecticides (5)

MINTES, 884,891, by Kaken Kagaku, K.K., Tokyo-to, Japan.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for use by injection, none being for use in connection with radiology or radiography (5)

JECTOFER STERIPACK, 855,005, by A.B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Soder-talje, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all for inducing sleep or an hypnotic state (5)

HYPNOLAN, 885,511, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For disinfectants containing pine extract (5)

PINEODOL, 886,054, by Industrial and Chemical Detergents, Ltd., London, S.W.19.

For all goods (5)

BIOSDRA, 886,467, by Biosedra, S.A., Malakoff (Seine), France.

For pharmaceutical preparations in the form of ointment and tablets, all for vaginal use (5)

CANDEPTIN, 886,715, by Julius Schmid, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For fungicidal antibiotic preparations (5)

NYSTAN, 886,777, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

HETOL, 886,866, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., Vormals Meister, Lucius & Bruning, Frankfurt-on-Main-Hoechst, Germany.

For veterinary substances; insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

MOLLONA, 886,926, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

S. BLUM (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley Blum and Gloria A. Blum. R.O.: 16 Swanscombe Road, Holland Park, London, W.11.

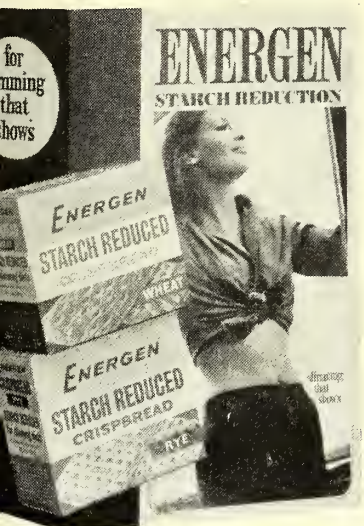
CARRICKBEG, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean. R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

A. W. HIDDLESTON (1966), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. Directors: Alfred W. Hiddleston, M.P.S. and Kathleen M. Hiddleston. R.O.: 9 Riley Square, Bell Green District Centre, Coventry.

MEESON HILL-JONES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Thomas W. Miller-Jones, Chiswell, Essex and Thomas W. Miller-Jones, Toot Hill, nr. Ongar. R.O.: Meesons Wharf, 15 High Street, London, E.15.

WINSFORD AEROSOLS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of custom and private label fillers of aerosol products, in particular for use in the cosmetic, toilet and hairdressing trades, and for pharmaceutical and other industrial uses, etc. Directors: Kevan Royle and William G. Bytheway. R.O.: Dierden Street, Wharton, Winsford, Ches.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY



WARD: Latest showcard from Energen Starch Reduction Co., Ltd., Birling Road, Ashford, Kent.

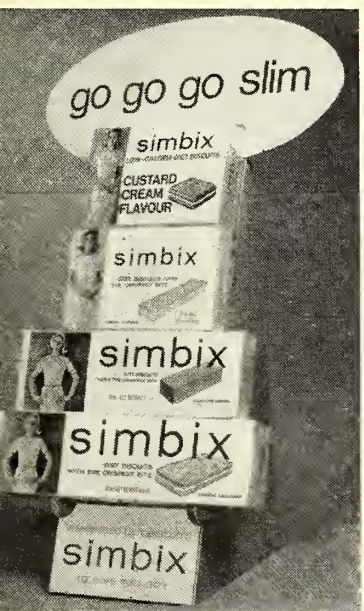


Trufood Baby Foods



## DISPLAY AIDS

Above: Showcard issued by Trufood, Ltd., Guildford, Surrey. At left, point-of-sale material produced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Wellcome Building, Enston Road, London, N.W.1, to tie in with their current national advertising campaign. Below: New showcard for Bisks issued by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.



R VARIETIES: New point of sale display available from Britanol, Ltd., Swinton Hall 1, Swinton, Manchester, comprises a montage of the four varieties of Simbix biscuit including the most recent (custard-cream flavoured). Unit is available on request.



## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Monday, May 2

LONDON SECTION, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by Dr. R. J. Wicker (group research manager, Laporte Industries, Ltd.) on "Some Thoughts on Sweetening Agents."

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rutherford College of Technology, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne. Medicines-with-Care exhibition.

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

### Tuesday, May 3

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting, followed at 9.20 p.m. by the annual meeting of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Owen Webb House, Gresham Road, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

MANSFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Midland hotel, Mansfield. Annual meeting.

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Victoria hotel, Sheffield, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

### Wednesday, May 4

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. Dr. W. H. Tattersall on "Asthma."

HULL AND YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING BRANCHES, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Bell hotel, Driffield, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (a member of the Executive) on "Retail Pharmacy and the N.H.S. — Now and the Future."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 6 p.m. Professor G. B. Marini Bettolo (director, Instituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy, and chairman, European Pharmacopoeia Commission) on "The Evolution of Pharmacopoeias in Europe."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

### Thursday, May 5

MICROBIOLOGY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by Professor G. F. Gause (director, Institute of New Antibiotics, Moscow, U.S.S.R.) on "Some Aspects of Antibiotic Research."

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Conservative Club, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

SOMERSET BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mermaid hotel, Yeovil, at 7.15 p.m. Annual meeting. Joint meeting with National Pharmaceutical Union Branch.

### Friday, May 6

NORTH OF ENGLAND SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND NORTH LANCASHIRE SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Harris Technical College, Preston, Lancs, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. M. S. Moss (forensic laboratory, Equine Research Station, Newmarket) on "Rapid Screening Methods for Drugs in Body Fluids."

### Sunday, May 8

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES' CONFERENCE, Metropole hotel, Brighton. Until May 10.

### Advance Information

FLUID POWER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE, Olympia, London, W.14. September E2-16.



### What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

CURRENT knowledge on the effect of tetracyclines on the teeth is reviewed in a *Lancet* leading article. The tetracycline molecule has an avidity for heavy metallic ions and chelates with calcium so that tissue undergoing mineralisation when the drug is given has tetracycline deposited in it. Bones, being remodelled over the years, eventually lose any deposited tetracycline, but teeth provide a permanent record of any tetracycline given during their mineralisation. "Teeth with tetracycline in their crowns are defective teeth. These antibiotics can produce severe discoloration and impair the quality of the enamel, even though this is not apparent clinically. Children can be affected from 14 weeks *in utero* to about five years old for the anterior teeth, and up to seven years if the crowns of all but the third molars are included. If these times are borne in mind when choosing an antibiotic, this distressing side-effect may become less common." (*Lancet*, April 23, p. 917.)

THREE proprietary dry aerosol bronchodilator products have been compared with a placebo of inert propellant in a trial carried out by workers at University College Hospital, London. Twenty-four patients took part and each was given the four preparations on separate days in varied order (twenty-four is the number of possible orders). Lung-function tests were carried out at intervals up to three hours after each administration. The subjects were all in-patients with known airway obstruction, of whom eighteen had asthma, four chronic bronchitis, and two a combination of those conditions. The four products tested were

Medihaler-iso forte (isoprenaline sulphate); Bronchilator (isoehtarine, phenylephrine and thenyldiamine), and Alupent (orciprenaline). Isoprenaline sulphate (1.2 mgm.) was found to be the most effective preparation for the first 30 to 45 minutes after inhalation but orciprenaline (2.25 mgm.), though less effective in the short term, was superior in having a substantial bronchodilator effect three hours after inhalation. There was considerable variation in individual response, however. Bronchilator was less effective than the other two preparations in the dosage used, though it was found to be an effective bronchodilator and free from side effects. (*B.M.J.*, April 23, p. 1014.)

A SIMPLE screening test to check the ingestion of prescribed oral iron preparations has been evaluated by a group of general practitioners and consultants in London. Its reliability was tested on over 200 faecal specimens from healthy subjects, half of whom were given one tablet of ferrous sulphate or gluconate a day. A negative result was obtained in all the controls and all but two specimens from subjects receiving iron gave a positive result. When the test was used in practice for 338 patients attending hospital antenatal clinics, and 145 patients of general practitioners, it was found that the results suggested that in both groups 28 per cent. of the patients had been taking less than one iron tablet daily at the time they were tested. The authors suggest that the test might be a useful screening procedure in the investigation of so-called "iron-resistant pregnancy anaemia." Their technique is as follows:—

"A portion of the faecal specimen is emulsified in 2N hydrochloric acid by means of two orange sticks to a creamy consistency. By means of the sticks a drop of the emulsion is transferred to the centre of a Whatman No. 1 filter paper. The consistency must be thick enough to avoid false-negative results but thin enough for a clear halo of fluid to emerge at one to two minutes. One drop of aqueous 0.25 per cent. potassium ferricyanide is then placed alongside so that the two fluids meet at their periphery. A positive result is indicated by the immediate appearance of a blue crescent (ferrous ferricyanide, or Turnbull's blue). Potassium ferrocyanide cannot be used, as a blue crescent (Prussian blue) is obtained on specimens from many subjects not receiving iron therapy."

(*B.M.J.*, April 23, p. 1021.)

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

REVERSAL BY GUANETHIDINE of abnormal oral glucose tolerance in thyrotoxicosis. *Lancet*, April 23, p. 895.

THYROCALCITONIN. Mode of action of. *Lancet*, April 23, p. 900.

BRONCHODILATOR DRUGS given by metered aerosol. Trial of, with a comparison of two bedside methods of estimating airway resistance. *Brit. med. J.*, April 23, p. 1014.

INGESTED IRON. Simple test for, in hospital and domiciliary practice. *Brit. med. J.*, April 23, p. 1021.

MASSIVE GENERALISED ALOPECIA after poisoning by *Gloriosa superba*. *Brit. med. J.*, April 23, p. 1023.

FRUSEMIDE. Acute gout apparently precipitated by. *Brit. med. J.*, April 23, p. 1024.

INTRA-AORTIC INFUSION THERAPY for lung cancer. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 4, p. 5.

VETERINARY CHEMOTHERAPY. Some recent advances in. *Vet. Rec.*, April 23, Supplement p. I.

HORMONES. Use and misuse of, in veterinary practice. *Vet Rec.*, April 23, Supplement p. IV.

ADRENERGIC  $\beta$ -RECEPTORS and non-shivering thermogenesis. *Nature*, April 23, p. 426.

CEPHALOSPORIN C. Destruction of, by ultra-violet light. *Nature*, April 23, p. 426.

RADIATION STERILISATION of food. *Nature*, April 23, p. 433.

WHERE PROTEIN-BUILDING BEGINS. *New Scientist*, April 14, p. 97.

IS LSD DANGEROUS? *New Scientist*, April 21, p. 156.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period May 8-14	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin ... ..	4/120	4/74	4/120	2/60	7/74	2/60	2/60	2/70	3/90	1/30	1/30	6/111	—	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—
Bisodol ... ..	5/35	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-Creme ... ..	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol ... ..	1/45	1/45	2/90	—	—	1/45	1/45	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste	1/40	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	2/60	1/40	—	—
Immac ... ..	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30
Imperial Leather ... ..	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	—	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polaroid colour pack cameras	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
Poli-Grip ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rimmel Beauty-on-a-Budget	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Rinstead pastilles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/45	1/15	—	1/15	—	—
Valderma balm ... ..	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/14	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	—
Wonder Set hairspray ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—

# cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D  
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST  
FOR MARCH 1966

ut (366 Dendron)				
le strength	small	72 0	18 0	10 6
	med.	120 0	30 0	17 6
s (1227 THP)				
fectant	trial	8 6	—	11
	medium	15 6	—	1 8
	giant	21 0	—	2 4
	gall	13 0ea	—	16 6
	roll	33 0	—	1 2
	(3 doz.)	—	—	—
(397 P de LL)				
gne 1oz	3144	5 5ea	1 4 1/2ea	9 6
2 1/2oz	3139	10 6ea	2 7 1/2ea	18 6
4oz	3147	18 6ea	4 7 1/2ea	32 6
8oz	3149	31 0ea	7 9ea	55 0
ume 2cc	3003	4 10ea	1 2 1/2ea	8 6
4cc	3161	7 8ea	1 1 1/2ea	13 6
1 1/2oz	3157	10 6ea	2 7 1/2ea	18 6
(234 Cartwright)				
ointment	22 3	5 7	3 3	—
ets	15 3	3 10	2 3	—
(548 Guerlain)				
de Cologne	95cc	—	—	40 6
	190cc	—	—	62 0
	474cc	—	—	109 6
	7cc	—	—	58 9
	15cc	—	—	87 6
	95cc	—	—	47 0
	245cc	—	—	84 6
(5 Abietsan)				
salts in hand	—	—	—	—
nted containers	—	—	—	—
McBunny 403	33 8	8 5	4 11	—
(117 BPL)	—	—	—	—
sol	17 8ea	4 5ea	30 11	—
mycin (746 Lederle) TS				
ules 50mgm	25 4 0ea	—	6 0	—
	100 15 2ea	—	22 9	—
250mgm	16 10 10ea	—	16 3	—
	100 65 2ea	—	97 9	—
	1000 629 0ea	—	943 6	—
ear ointment 1%	6 x 1/2oz	2 6ea	—	3 9
ear solution vial	50mgm	2 6ea	—	3 9
oral suspension 1.5gm	1oz	4 0ea	—	6 0
muscular vial	100mgm	2 0ea	—	3 0
avenous vial	250mgm	3 8ea	—	5 6
	500mgm	6 6ea	—	9 9
ment 3%	1oz	1 8ea	—	2 6
	1oz	3 0ea	—	4 6
chalmic	—	—	—	—
lwer sterilised	2 2ea	—	3 3	—
suspension 1%	6cc	10ea	—	1 3
diatric drops	10cc	2 10ea	—	4 3
ble tablets	100 15 2ea	—	22 9	—
p	2oz	4 0ea	—	6 0
	16oz	29 2ea	—	43 9
ets 50mgm	25 4 0ea	—	6 0	—
	100 15 2ea	—	43 9	—
250mgm	16 10 10ea	—	16 3	—
	100 65 2ea	—	97 9	—
	1000 629 0ea	—	943 6	—
hes 15mgm	25 1 6ea	—	2 3	—
mycin V (746 Lederle) TS				
ules 50mgm	25 4 0ea	—	6 0	—
	100 15 2ea	—	22 9	—
250mgm	16 10 10ea	—	16 3	—
	100 65 2ea	—	97 9	—
	1000 629 0ea	—	943 6	—
diatric drops	10cc	2 10ea	—	4 3
p	2oz	4 0ea	—	6 0
	16oz	29 2ea	—	43 9
atine (49 AF)ts4B				
ment	50gm	55 0	13 9	7 4
positories	—	—	—	—

Aero (657 IL)				
dry shampoo	20 7	5 1 1/2	3 0	—
Agfacolor (16 Agfa)				
reversal film CT18	—	—	—	—
35mm karat cassette	20exp.	—	—	24 2
	36exp.	—	—	35 3
Aladdin (24 ALAD)				
vacuum flasks	Continental 16oz	—	—	7 11
	32oz	—	—	12 5
Albacri (1576 P de 5)				
eau de toilette	100cc	20 0ea	5 0ea	40 0
	3.5cc	10 0ea	2 6ea	20 0
perfume	9cc	20 0ea	5 0ea	40 0
	12cc	26 0ea	6 6ea	52 0
	14cc	31 6ea	7 10 1/2ea	63 0
	28cc	52 6ea	13 1 1/2ea	105 0
Albamycin GU (1263 Upjohn)ts4B				
tablets	30 35 1ea	—	—	—
	100 114 0ea	—	—	—
Albeville (324 Crookes)				
(vet.)	200gm	35 4ea	—	53 0
	1 kilo	164 8ea	—	247 0
Alcon (179 BDH)				
Alcon (1545 Vestric)				
fluorescein ophthalmic	—	—	—	—
solution 2% 15mils	5 7ea	—	—	—
Steri-units 2cc	10 26 4ea	—	—	—
contact lens solution	—	—	—	—
Alcon-Efrin (179 BDH)				
Alfonal (29 Alfonso) existing entry				
Alfonal (29 Alfonso)				
Alfa B. corn oil	—	—	—	—
yeast spread	5oz	67 6	—	3 9
	(2 doz)	30 0	—	1 8
diet pack	8oz	30 0	—	—
	(2 doz)	—	—	—
Lin-O-Sof safflower oil	10oz	54 0	—	4 6
	(1 1/2 doz)	—	—	—
	1pt	66 0	—	8 0
	1gall	90 0	—	45 0
	(1 doz)	—	—	—
Maizy biscuits plain	—	—	—	—
or ginger	7oz	19 2	—	2 0
cheese spread 3 1/2oz	33 7	—	—	1 9
	(2 doz)	—	—	—
margarine	1lb	28 10	—	1 6
	(2 doz)	—	—	—
Snow-Queen non-fat milk	1lb	62 5	—	3 3
	2 doz	—	—	—
Sun-O-Life margarine	1lb	32 0	—	1 8
	(2 doz)	—	—	—
sunflower seed oil	1pt	33 7	—	2 4
	(1 1/2 doz)	—	—	—
	1pt	38 5	—	4 0
	1qt	37 3	—	7 9
	(1 doz)	—	—	—
	1gall	72 0	—	30 0
	(1 doz)	—	—	—
Alka-Seltzer (843 ML)				
	12 17 9	4 4	2 4	—
	30 32 11	8 1	4 4	—
Alkia (655 ICC)				
saltrates	32 2	8 1	4 3	—
Alphosyl (1178 Stafford)				
lotion	8oz 211 0	52 9	30 9	—
Ambre Sole (525 Golden)				
home tan aerosol	6oz	86 0	21 6	12 6
Amovon (44 Amovon)				
corn paste	13 8	3 5	2 0	—
Amplex (67 Ashe)				
deodorant aerosol	43 1	10 9 1/2	5 11	—
Anadin (655 ICC)				
tablets	20 18 10	4 9	2 6	—
	50 35 11	9 0	4 9	—
	100 60 7	15 2	8 0	—

Analgin (901 Norton)				
tablets	500	—	—	—
Analjol (684 Kaylene)				
Andrews (976 P5&T)				
liver salt	4oz	18 9	4 5	2 5
	8oz	32 3	7 8	4 2
	10oz	40 7	9 8	5 3
diabetic	8oz	34 5	8 2	4 6
Anepidem (802 M5)				
Anestile (115 Bengue)				
Anita (1452 Merica)				
sanitary belts	13 1	1 4	1 7	—
sanitary towels	—	—	—	—
size 1	12 24 0	—	2 6	—
	2	12 27 2	—	3 0
	3	12 34 5	—	3 9
Anne French (655 ICC)				
cleansing milk	16 4	4 1	2 3	—
	27 3	6 10	3 9	—
	54 6	13 8	7 6	—
Anodesyn (147 Boots)				
ointment 25gm	32 0	—	4 0	—
Anti-Bi-San (451 F&J)				
adult's	49 3	12 4	6 6	—
child's	37 10	9 5 1/2	5 0	—
Anti-Kammia (1178 Stafford) tablets				
Apres l'Ondee (548 Guerlain)				
toilet water	95cc	—	47 0	—
	245cc	—	84 6	—
April Violets (1355 Yardley)				
perfumed Cologne	—	—	—	—
	1885	81 0	20 3	11 10
spray mist	1947	106 0	26 6	15 6
talcum	1907	34 0	8 6	5 0
soap toilet	1962	21 0	5 3	2 9
bath salt tablets	—	—	—	—
	1926	—	—	—
crystallised Cologne	—	—	—	—
	1970	—	—	—
perfume	1991	—	—	—
perfumed Cologne	1984	—	—	—
Aqua-Net (1524 Chembro)				
hair spray squeeze pack	21 0	5 3	2 11	—
shampoo	sachet	5 0	1 3	9
	bottle	21 0	5 3	2 11
Aqua Roma (342 CWLD)				
shower spray adaptor	—	—	63 0	—
Aramis (425 ELC)				
after shave	4oz	—	27 6	—
	6oz	—	37 6	—
	8oz	—	47 6	—
after shave cream	1oz	—	29 6	—
	2oz	—	29 6	—
all weather hand cream	—	—	—	—
tube	—	—	—	—
Ambassador	6oz	—	45 0	—
astringent	4oz	—	27 6	—
	8oz	—	52 6	—
	8oz	—	84 0	—
deodorant roll-on	2oz	—	14 9	—
	2oz	—	17 6	—
spray	2 1/2oz	—	21 0	—
stick	6oz	—	30 0	—
talc spray	6oz	—	30 0	—
eye pads	—	—	30 0	—
friction lotion	6oz	—	27 6	—
hair groom spray	6oz	—	21 0	—
hair stay	4oz	—	19 6	—
Mark Out	1 1/2oz	—	27 6	—
pick-up mask	1oz	—	42 0	—
shampoo-on-a-rope	—	—	27 6	—
shaving foam	6oz	—	17 6	—
soap bath	—	—	17 6	—
(3)	—	—	50 6	—
special shave formula	6oz	—	29 6	—

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, TRIPLE ANTIGEN

# TRIVAX

trade mark

\* DIPHTHERIA

\* TETANUS

\* WHOOPING COUGH



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

Armyl (61 APC) T5 injection vial 2 9ea — —	Bandlt (Piguet) (1253 Turnpenney) hair lotion 1oz 34 6 8 9 5 0 1 perfume 1oz 15 0ea 3 9ea 26 3 1oz 34 4ea 8 7ea 60 1 1oz 57 9ea 14 6ea 101 3 1oz 88 0ea 22 0ea 154 0 2oz 151 9ea 38 0ea 265 9 4oz 267 0ea 66 9ea 467 3 travel packs 1oz 60 3ea 15 1ea 105 6 1oz 92 6ea 23 2ea 162 0 2oz 155 0ea 38 9ea 271 3 soap (3) 24 3ea 6 1ea 42 6 talcum powder 13 3ea 3 4ea 23 3 toilet water 2oz 18 6ea 4 6ea 31 6 4oz 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0 8oz 44 0ea 10 6ea 73 6 16oz 72 6ea 18 3ea 127 0 32oz 106 0ea 26 6ea 185 0 atomiser 3oz 50 6ea 12 9ea 88 3 refill 3oz 36 0ea 9 0ea 63 0 Ban-O-Dor (655 ICC) deodorant 41 10 10 5 1/2 5 9 Baxen (67 Ashe) tablets 15 11 3 2 9 1 6 250 11 3ea 500 22 6ea	rouge 117 11 5 2 10 shaving stick 6207 8 0 2 10 soaps eggs 9158 7 3 1 10 9258 36 0 9 10 toilet 9135 3 4 1 10 9236 4 8 1 2 9235 18 0 4 6 bath 9140 6 8 1 8 9154 10 0 2 6 ovals 9168 10 0 2 6 lemon 9257 11 0 2 9 mammoth 9104 19 6 4 11 talcum Boudoir, Wild Rose, Golden Fern 19 6 4 11
Astrid (235 Carteret) deodorant cream 22 8 5 8 3 1 30 1 7 6 4 1 Supreme aerosol 49 3 12 4 6 6 roll-on refill 31 4 7 10 4 3	Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel) cream perfume roll-on 25 9 6 4 3 9 eyebrow colour brush-on 18 10 4 7 2 9 eye liner brush 12 0 2 11 1 9 hair brightener 25 9 6 4 3 9 Hide and Heal cake make-up 12 0 2 11 1 9 stick 12 0 2 11 1 9 lip brush sable 25 9 6 4 3 9 lipstick 12 0 2 11 1 9	D Box's (149 Box) existing entry I Box's (149 Box) balm of gilead cough mixture 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 blood purifier 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 bone meal capsules 29 0 7 3 48 0 12 0 bruise oil 22 0 5 6 36 0 9 0 coltsfoot smoking mixture 10 0 22 0 composition essence 18 0 4 6 32 0 8 0 composition powder 18 0 4 6 constipation herbs 20 0 5 0 cough & lung balsam 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 ear drops 26 0 6 6 ekzeena ointment 16 0 4 0 elder, peppermint & composition esser 22 0 5 6 36 0 9 0 elder rose hand cream 22 0 5 6 elder & marshmallow ointment 16 0 4 0 28 0 7 0 foot balm 16 0 4 0 28 0 7 0 garlic perles 29 0 7 3 64 0 16 0 golden eye drops 26 0 6 6 golden fire 22 0 5 6 40 0 10 0 golden eight preserver 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 hair invigorator 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 herbal drawing & healing ointment 16 0 4 0 28 0 7 0 life drops 24 0 6 0 40 0 10 0 liver tonic 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 lung tonic 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 mate tea 12 0 22 0 42 0 multivitamin capsules 29 0 52 0 96 0 nerve & brain essence 34 0 8 6 60 0 15 0 nerve & neuritis balm 26 0 6 6 pile ointment 16 0 4 0 28 0 7 0 suppositories 32 0 8 0 pills backache & kidney 18 0 4 6 36 0 9 0 68 0 17 0 female 16 4 4 1 33 4 8 4 51 4 12 10 indigestion 16 4 4 1 33 4 8 4 51 4 12 10 120 0 30 0 liver 16 4 4 1 33 4 8 4 51 4 12 10 tonic 16 4 4 1 33 4 8 4 51 4 12 10 rubbing & massage balm 26 0 6 6 oil 22 0 5 6 36 0 9 0 special skin soap 10 0 2 6 tablets aid to slimming 18 0 4 6 32 0 8 0 60 0 15 0 anti-smoking 58 0 14 6
Ashes of Gardenia (150 Bourjois) soap bath (3) 9253 29 0 7 3 4 0 Ashes of Lavender (150 Bourjois) soap bath (3) 9252 29 0 7 3 4 0 Ashes of Roses (150 Bourjois) soap bath (3) 9250 29 0 7 3 4 0 Ashes of Violets (150 Bourjois) soap bath (3) 9251 29 0 7 3 4 0	Bellafoline (1098 Sandoz) ampoules 1 mil 6 solution 10 mils Bell & Howell (1027 Rank) cine cameras Super-8 Optronic Eye 2E — — 1170 0 5 — — 2500 0	D Baldamatic (1136 Silber) I Baldamatic (778 Luminos) I Baldax (1136 Silber) I Baldax (778 Luminos) I Baldessa (1136 Silber) I Baldessa (778 Luminos) camera standard — — 197 9 case — — 42 0 L — — 294 0 case — — 42 0 LK — — 399 6 case — — 42 0 FLK — — 459 0 case — — 42 0 R/LK — — 599 6 case — — 70 6
Askit (69 Askit) powders 6 12 6 3 1 1 9 trade box 70 11 8ea 2 11ea 3 1/2 tablets 20 12 6 3 1 1 9 14 0 3 6 7 (3 1/2 doz.) (3 1/2 doz.)	Benapen (518 Glaxo) 10 mils Beparon (938 PD) 20 mils Betnesol (518 Glaxo) ointment 5gm Betnesol-N (518 Glaxo) ointment 5gm & 15gm D Betox (978 PYP) extract 3oz 14 5 — 1 6 8oz 33 7 — 3 6 1lb 57 7 — 6 0	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Astral (333 Cupal) air freshener aerosols Apple Blossom 37 4 — 3 11 Magnolia Blossom 37 4 — 3 11 Rose Petal 37 4 — 3 11 Touch of Spring 37 4 — 3 11 apple blossom 6oz & 8oz bouquet 12oz D rose petal 6oz	Bikini (78 AS&Co.) suntan cream 14 0 3 9 2 6 Bio (1400 PBI) bone meal ctn 2 4ea — 3 6 7lb 4 4ea — 6 6 14lb 8 4ea — 12 6 humus handy 1 8ea — 2 6 7lb 3 6ea — 5 3 14lb 6 4ea — 9 6 28lb 11 0ea — 16 6 lawn tonic 1 0ea — 1 6 leafshine 1 8ea — 2 6 plant builder 1 0ea — 1 6	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Atkinson's (76 Atkinson) Gold Medal eau de Cologne 2oz 65 5 15 11 9 6 4oz 120 0 29 3 17 6 7oz 203 0 49 6 29 6	Bisodol (655 ICC) tablets 17 0 4 3 2 3 30 3 7 7 4 0 75 17 0 4 3 2 3 165 30 3 7 7 4 0 Bisurold (655 ICC) laxative tablets 15 1 3 9 2 0 Blue Grass (60 Arden) soap, bath (3) 748.75 — — 25 6 hand (3) 749.75 — — 17 3	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Atomol (34 A&H) nasal spray 30 0 — 3 9	Bond Street (1355 Yardley) dusting powder 2709 113 0 28 3 16 6 perfume 2790 98 0 24 6 14 4 1oz 2792 223 0 55 9 32 6 1oz 2793 379 0 94 9 55 3 metered spray 2771 115 0 28 9 16 9 perfumed Cologne 2784 89 0 22 3 13 0 2785 163 0 40 9 23 9 crystallised 2770 60 0 15 0 8 9 spray mist 2747 114 0 28 6 16 8 soap 2762 24 0 6 0 3 2 talcum 2707 50 0 12 6 7 4	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Aurocort (746 Lederle) TS ointment 250gm 203 0ea — 304 6 Aureomycin (746 Lederle) T5 capsules 50mgm 25 4 0ea — 6 0 100 15 2ea — 22 9 250mgm 16 10 10ea — 16 3 100 65 2ea — 97 9 1000 629 0ea — 943 6 ear solution 50mgm vial 2 6ea — 3 9 ointment 3% 1oz 1 8ea — 2 6 1oz 3 0ea — 4 6 ophthalmic 1% 6x1/2oz 2 6ea — 3 9 4oz 8 0ea — 12 0 syrup 16oz 29 2ea — 43 9	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) existing entry bath cubes, Wild Rose, Golden Fern 27 4 6 10 4 (1 gross) (1 gross)	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Aurofac (295 CM&R) TSVPO food supplement (vet.) 2A 50lb 139 6ea — 172	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) Cologne three star 9333 51 4 12 10 7 6 lemon hand cream 9130 9 9 2 5 1 6 3672 17 10 4 6 2 9	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Babyleen (539 GY) Babyleen (47 Anestan) Bactergent (295 CM&R) dairy detergent 14lb 35 7 1/2ea — 47 6 50lb 97 4ea — 130 0	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) Golden Fern 27 4 6 10 4 (1 gross) (1 gross)	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Bactylan (1087 Roussel) tablets 250	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) Cologne three star 9333 51 4 12 10 7 6 lemon hand cream 9130 9 9 2 5 1 6 3672 17 10 4 6 2 9	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Baghari (Piguet) (1253 Turnpenney) hair lotion 1oz 34 6 8 9 5 0 1 perfume 1oz 12 9ea 3 3ea 22 6 1oz 30 3ea 7 7ea 53 0 1oz 43 2ea 10 10ea 75 6 1oz 61 11ea 15 15ea 108 6 2oz 104 2ea 26 1ea 182 3 4oz 190 9ea 45 3ea 331 6 1oz 48 9ea 12 2ea 85 3 1oz 73 9ea 18 5ea 129 0 2oz 123 3ea 30 10ea 215 9 soap (3) 24 3ea 6 1ea 42 6 talcum powder 13 3ea 3 4ea 23 3 toilet water 2oz 18 6ea 4 6ea 31 6 4oz 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0 8oz 44 0ea 10 6ea 73 6 16oz 72 6ea 18 3ea 127 0 32oz 106 0ea 26 6ea 185 0 atomiser 3oz 50 6ea 12 9ea 88 3 refill 3oz 36 0ea 9 0ea 63 0	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) Cologne three star 9333 51 4 12 10 7 6 lemon hand cream 9130 9 9 2 5 1 6 3672 17 10 4 6 2 9	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Baldamatic (1136 Silber) Baldamatic (778 Luminos) Baldax (1136 Silber) Baldax (778 Luminos) Baldessa (1136 Silber) Baldessa (778 Luminos) camera standard — — 197 9 case — — 42 0 L — — 294 0 case — — 42 0 LK — — 399 6 case — — 42 0 FLK — — 459 0 case — — 42 0 R/LK — — 599 6 case — — 70 6	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) Cologne three star 9333 51 4 12 10 7 6 lemon hand cream 9130 9 9 2 5 1 6 3672 17 10 4 6 2 9	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10
Baldessamat (1136 Silber) Baldessamat (778 Luminos) Baldinette (1136 Silber) Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) Cologne three star 9333 51 4 12 10 7 6 lemon hand cream 9130 9 9 2 5 1 6 3672 17 10 4 6 2 9	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber) I Baldessamat (778 Luminos) D Baldinette (1136 Silber) I Baldinette (778 Luminos) Balm Dalet (657 IL)† 28 6 7 1 1/2 3 10

[illegible]

Diabinese (583 HP)†s48										atomiser										110 0										I Fields (462 Field)									
tablets										ref										52 6										hair spray									
100mgm										lavande										28 0										33 4									
500 78										74										28 0										51 3									
250mgm										75										47 6										perfume									
100 39										440										14 0										22 8									
500 185										425										19 0										toilet soap									
278 4½										452										28 6										Firmo-Lift (60 Arden)									
D										453										39 6										treatment oil									
ampoules 2 mls 6 & 30										411										52 6										210.59									
Dimanin (96 8C)										412										80 0										—									
algicidal powder										413										130 0										—									
tube 48 0										414										220 0										Flair (1355 Yardley)									
Dimol (376 Dimol)										435										48 6										bath oil									
(distributors 49 AF)										refill										35 0										4866 101 0									
syrup										soap (3)										22 6										dusting powder									
4oz 29 6										talcum										16 0										Cologne									
7 4½										Efcortelan (518 Glaxo)										29 6										4809 113 0									
4 2										cream ½% 5gm										7 9										4884 89 0									
D										with neomycin 5gm										7 6										4885 163 0									
I										eye ointment 3gm										36 0										4870 60 0									
D										with neomycin 3½gm										10 6										4869 103 0									
I										lotion with neomycin 1% 20mls										36 0										4890 98 0									
D										ointment 1% 5gm										18 6										4892 223 0									
Dinky (810 Maw) see under Maws										with neomycin ½% 5gm										27 9										4893 379 0									
Diocalm (104 BP)†										Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)										23 6										metered spray									
bottle										3 steps to beauty										17 9										4871 115 0									
42 10										333.66										7 6										4862 24 0									
9 11										invisible veil pressed powder										29 6										4847 114 0									
5 6										gilt compact										36 0										4807 50 0									
D										559.00										36 0										D Fli-Flap (Cadoricin (386 Douek)									
D										560.00										10 6										Form Cut (1156 FS)									
D										lipstick interchange										7 9										adhesive fingertip tan dange FC7									
D										basket weave										7 6										10 0									
D										659.00										29 6										Formula 16 (1281 Vincent)									
D										men's hair cream										7 9										(distributors 1054 R&A)									
D										933.00										7 6										Fracas (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny)									
D										soap hand 921.00										10 6										hair lotion									
D										bath										36 0										foz 34 6									
D										2 bath 2 hand										10 6										foz 12 9ea									
D										906.00										36 0										foz 30 3ea									
D										travel soap										10 6										foz 43 2ea									
D										921.23										18 6										foz 61 11ea									
D										202.80										27 9										foz 104 2ea									
D										spot pruf cream										2 3										foz 190 9ea									
D										19.01										7 6										foz 40z 190 9ea									
D										Eltroxin (518 Glaxo) †s48										2 3										2oz 104 2ea									
D										tablets 0.05mgm										7 6										4oz 190 9ea									
D										100 20 0										15 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										Emeraude (301 Coty)										15 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										eau de toilette 013										12 10½										2oz 104 2ea									
D										015 68 9										10 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										016 103 3										15 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										perfume										18 9										4oz 190 9ea									
D										110-40 126 3										32 6										2oz 104 2ea									
D										121-40 218 9										55 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										141-40 370 3										90 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										151-40 606 0										8 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Endocin (917 Organon)										14 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										day-care tinted										7 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										tube 54 10										15 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										bottle 96 0										7 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										treatment cream										15 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										tube 30gm										7 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										jar 102 9										22 6										2oz 104 2ea									
D										12 10ea										7 6										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Enzyvite (83 Bancroft)										4 ½										2oz 104 2ea									
D										tablets										7 6										4oz 190 9ea									
D										50 30 10										12 5										2oz 104 2ea									
D										100 51 5										50 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Ephedrine and Nembutal (2 Abbott)†s4A										12 5										2oz 104 2ea									
D										capsules										50 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										100 8 3ea										7 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										500 33 4ea										3 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Ethyl chloride (115 Bengue)										5 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										glass tube										3 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										30gm 45 0										5 6										2oz 104 2ea									
D										refill										3 6										4oz 190 9ea									
D										50gm 49 6										9 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										refill										7 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										100gm 81 0										7 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										refill										7 0										4oz 190 9ea									
D										63 0										7 0										2oz 104 2ea									
D										Evans (436 Evans)										3 9										4oz 190 9ea									
D										veterinary										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										dusting powder										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										2oz										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										26 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Everyday (1282 V8)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										hair cream										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										15 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Evian-Cachet (653 I&R)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										half bottles										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										43 2										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										(1½ doz.)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										36 1										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										bottles										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Eylure (443 Eylure)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Clean 'n' Curl kit										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										refill lashcurl										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										refill lashclens										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Eylight										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										51 4										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										eyematic mascara										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										refill										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										60 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Lovlinail										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										27 4										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										5hadobrow										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										85 8										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										5hadoliner										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										34 4										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										5hadomatte										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										34 4										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										refill										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										63 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Farina Johann Maria (529 Gorney)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Red Crest Cologne										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										miniature (10)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										50055										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										65 2										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										50090										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										102 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										50140										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										148 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										50180										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										196 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Fercuman (930 P&B)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										tablets										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										1000 46 0										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										Ferrocul (324 Crookes)†s48										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										capsules (vet.)										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										dp250										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										48 8ea										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D										—										2 3										4oz 190 9ea									
D																																							

her varieties 7½oz 24 6 (2doz.)	—	1 3		'D' digestion 2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6 7 week 140 7 35 20 20 6	carpine 0·5% sl 15mils 4 7ea — — 1% sl 15mils 5 3ea — — 2% sl 15mils 5 8ea — — 3% sl 15mils 6 3ea — — 4% sl 15mils 6 10ea — — 6% sl 15mils 7 5ea — —
d foods dinner, beef r, veal dinner 4½oz 11 5	—	1 2		'R' rheumatism 2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6 7 week 140 7 35 20 20 6	cetamide 15% ts4B 15mils 4 9ea — — frin 15mils 4 6ea 1 2ea — — hyoscine 0·25% sl 15mils 8 9ea — — plain 15mils 4 6ea 1 2ea — — prenisolone T5 5mils 4 6ea — —
sauce, apple & apricots, pears apple 4½oz 19 8 (2doz.)	—	1 0		'L' laxative 100 49 2 12 3 7 2 Inner Fresh 3 week 27 5 6 10 4 0 6 week 51 5 12 10 7 6	Iso-Rapid (16 Agfa) camera "C" outfit — — 159 6 Italian Marble (1561 MD) soap 38 0 9 3 5 6 guest size (6) 86 0 21 0 12 6 Jaap's (660 Jaap) health salts 16 6 4 1½ 2 2 24 0 6 0 3 2
her varieties 4½oz 16 4 (2doz.)	—	10		Nerve Tone 2 week 48 0 12 0 7 0 7, week 140 7 35 2 20 6	Jackels (1282 VB) hair cream 20 0 5 0 3 0 28 0 7 0 4 0
ne (104 BP)	19 6	4 6	2 6	Reducing Plan 2 week 53 9 13 5 7 10 50 day 153 2 38 3 22 4	Jackson's (662 EJ) glucose Devon butterscotch 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6 pastilles blackcurrant 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6 creme de menthe 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6 natural lemon 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6
994 P&M) tablets (9 Giobs)	35 11	9 0	4 9	Super bone meal 500 89 0 — 10 6 B. Compleat 100 70 0 — 8 9 Bio-Flavona 100 63 0 — 7 6 Garlic Pearls 144 82 3 20 7 12 0 Super lecithin 100 42 8 — 5 4 200 78 8 — 9 10	pastilles antiseptic throat 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3 bronchial catarrh 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3 crystallised blackcurrant 2oz 14 6 2 1 2 0 catarrh 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3 children's cough 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3 eucalyptus and menthol 2oz 15 0 — 1 10 Gee's linctus †DDI 2oz 13 8 — 1 8 glycerine, lemon and honey 2oz 14 6 2 1 2 0 glycerine thymol 2oz 15 0 — 1 10 pholcodine †DDI 2oz 17 6 — 2 3 lozenges bismuth 1oz 8 6 — — bismuth dyspepsia 50 16 0 3 10 — C.S. peppermint 2oz 14 6 2 1 2 0 linseed, liquorice & chlorodyne 5IDD1 2oz 10 6 — 1 3 Mintettes 1oz 5 0 8 — peppermint 1oz 5 7 9 10 sore throat 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3 lime flavoured sulphur 2oz 10 0 2 4 1 6
e tooth-paste economy	35 11	9 0	4 9	Healthy (1227 THP) disinfectant lavender 18 6 — 2 0 pine 18 6 — 2 0	D
drin (938 PD)				Helena Rubinstein (596 HR) tulipstick — — 7 6	D
& loz				Hemotabs (67 Ashe)	
age (1077 Rona)ts4B				Holidays (436 Evans) lime syrup 20oz 38 0 5 8½ 4 9	
500mgm 50 14 Oea	—	18 6		Homoea (812 M&PP) Exaino 22 3 5 5 3 0 Hippaea 22 3 5 5 3 0	
500 125 Oea	—			Hormofemin (830 Medo) tablets 500 and 1000 250 172 0 43 0 23 8	
1000 230 Oea	—			Hydrocortisyl (1087 Roussel) cream/ointment 1% 5gm & 50gm 1% 50gm & 250gm 2½% 5gm & 50gm intravenous 100mgm 20mils spray 30mils	
babe (761 Lilia—White)				Hypotensyl (49 AF) tablets 250 172 0 43 0 23 8	
powder 4oz 16 0	4 0	2 3		Hystrast (115 Bengue) suspension vial 20mils 21 Oea — 28 0	
8oz 28 7	7 2	4 0		I.C.I. (649 ICI) louse and insect powder 28lb 47 Oea — 63 0	
cap 9 7	2 5	1 3		rapid udder/mastitis test reagent kit 16 6ea — 22 0 refill 500mils 15 Oea — 20 0 ½gall 42 Oea — 56 0	
able nappy liners	50 26 4	—	2 9	Ikoblitz M (1436 D&Co.) flash unit — — 83 8	
n (973 Pharmchemicals)				Ikophot S (1436 D&Co.) exposure meter — — 210 5	
2 Goya)				Imferon (1530 Fisons) ampoules 20mils 5 75 Oea — 112 6	
bath large 41 3	10 0½	6 0		Impel (1569 SAC) deodorant aerosol 40 0 10 0 5 11	
Wood				Imperacin (649 ICI) T5 capsules 16 6 6ea — 9 9 100 37 Oea — 55 6 1000 329 4ea — 494 0	
Groom 58 5	14 2½	8 6		Indiscret (1397 P de LL) Cologne 1oz 3143 5 5ea 1 4¼ea 9 6 2½oz 3138 10 6ea 2 7½ea 18 6 4oz 3124 18 6ea 4 7¾ea 32 6 8oz 3126 31 Oea 7 9ea 55 0	
m 48 2	11 9	7 0		perfume 2cc 3001 4 10ea 1 2½ea 8 6 4cc 3160 7 8ea 1 1½ea 13 6 ½oz 3156 10 6ea 2 7½ea 18 6 talcum 3128 4 3ea 1 0½ea 7 6	
and cream 44 8	10 10½	6 6		In Love (1376 Hartnell) (distributors 544 Grossmith) perfume HL2 277 6 69 4½ 40 6	
(535 Granose)				Instant Nail Dry (797 MSG) small 52 3 13 0 7 6	
meal rolls 30 30 9	—	3 3		Insulex (651 Insulex) food jar 32oz 28 6ea 2 9ea 45 6	
t (1349 LVW)				Insulin (34 A&H and 147 Boots and 179 BDH and 208 BW)ts7 Nuso 40 units/ml 10mils 48 0 — 5 4 80 units/ml 10mils 93 0 — 10 4	
rs				D	
ried, filled 5 8	—	—		Iodobesin (49 AF)ts4B tablets 60 59 0 14 9 7 10 120 110 0 27 6 14 7	
national, small,				Ipesandrine (1098 Sandoz) syrup 3oz — — — —	
ard or large flow				Isopto (179 BDH) existing entry	
s 4 0	—	6		Isopto (1545 Vestric) alkaline 15mils 4 7ea 1 2ea — — atropine 0·5% sl 15mils 4 5ea — — 1% sl 15mils 4 7ea — — carbachtol 0·75% sl 15mils 6 9ea — — 1·5% sl 15mils 7 1ea — — 3% sl 15mils 9 Oea — —	
an (1136 Silber)				Kalorafill (1282 VB) existing entry	
projectors				Kalorafill (1282 VB) hair food 48 0 12 0 7 6	
ard 8	—	639 6		Kaomycin (	
(548 Guerlain)	—	659 6			
e maquillage hydratante					
tube —	—	17 3			
d'un soir —	—	44 0			
ing cream No. 1 —	—	15 0			
No. 2 —	—	37 3			
—	—	15 0			
—	—	37 3			
—	—	16 0			
—	—	16 6			
mousseline —	—	29 6			
—	—	16 6			
od Nos. 1-2 —	—	23 6			
—	—	16 0			
—	—	25 9			
60 Halex)					
ushes gents					
ce set D453 47 6	11 11	6 11			
ushes ladies					
al brush/comb					
D314 40 6	10 2	5 11			
brush sets					
ce engine turned					
E695 292 0	73 0	42 6			
ce rosewood handle					
E696 292 0	73 0	42 6			
ct Caprice					
E656 63 0	12 9	8 11			
brush smoker's					
A211 24 0	—	3 0			
brush set D632					
hair brush D376					
one brush set E690					
1136 Silber)					
as					
ette electric —	—	239 6			
—	—	39 6			
ette electric —	—	179 6			
—	—	19 9			
rafts (29 Alfonal)					
sa 100mgm					
60 75 5	18 10	11 0			
Sat capsules					
32 day 61 9	15 5	9 0			
250 108 0	27 0	15 9			
est 100 92 7	23 2	13 0			
Plus 144 82 3	20 7	12 6			
en Seal					
3 week 68 0	17 0	9 11			
7 week 171 5	42 10	25 0			
Formulas					
catarrh					
2 week 51 5	12 10	7 6			
7 week 140 7	35 2	20 6			

[illegible]

[illegible]

	Old Spice (1131 Shulton)				Paedo-Sed (972 Pharmax) ts4B				Polyantibiotic (147 Boots) T5													
	after-shave lotion lime				children's sedative				root canal cream													
	3500	81	9	19 11	12	6	114mils	44	0	11	0	5	10									
	hairdressing	3661	45	3	11	0	20oz	12	1	ea	—	—	—									
	Oncovin (413 Lilly)				Pal (967 Petfoods)				Ponds (256 CPL)													
	ampoules 1mgm	1	70	0ea	—	—	handy	6doz	65	8	—	1	1½									
D	Opalidon (1098 Sandoz)						large	4doz	81	1	—	2	1									
D	Op-Thal-Zin (179 BDH)						Pandrin (346 Dales)†		tablets		24		0									
	Optrex (690 Keldon)	133	4	—	16	8	Panteric (938 PD)		compound		1000											
D	Optulle (690 Keldon)						Parabal (1320 WSP) ts1s4A		tablets		100		72	0								
D	Oratrol (179 BDH)						Pamez (649 ICI) †only		Parenzyme Aqueous (838 MN)		Paris (301 Coty)											
D	Oratrol (1545 Vestric)						eau de toilette 013		51		6		12	10½	7	6						
	tablets 50mgm	100	35	0ea	—	—	perfume		110-80		126		3	31	7	18	9					
D	Orlane (1145 Sirex) existing entry						121-80		218		9		54	8	32	6						
D	Orlane (1145 Sirex)						141-80		370		3		92	7	55	0						
	active	636	—	—	31	6	151-80		606		0		151	6	90	0						
	anti-cerne	637	—	—	34	0	Parke-Davis (938 PD)		adrenaline chloride solution		ampoules 1-1000		1mil		6							
	anti-couproline	625	—	—	15	6	D		vaccine typhoid-paratyphoid		A&B & tetanus toxoid vial		10mils		Parozone (671 Jeyes)							
	astrale solaire	697	—	—	39	6	D		20oz		10		9		—	1	2					
	astringent	587	—	—	18	0	I		32oz		13		10		—	1	6					
	bio-catalys	588	—	—	29	6	D		10oz & 26oz		Passionnement (1397 P de LL)		Cologne 1oz		3146		5	5ea	1	4½ea	9	6
	jar	850	—	—	57	6	D		2½oz		3141		10		6ea		2	7½ea	18	6		
	refill	851	—	—	86	0	D		4oz		3148		18		6ea		4	7½ea	32	6		
	bio lacta	855	—	—	48	0	D		8oz		3150		31		0ea		7	9ea	55	0		
	853	—	—	—	64	6	D		perfume 2cc		3005		4		10ea		1	2½ea	8	6		
	boreale	537	—	—	19	6	D		4cc		3163		7		8ea		1	1½ea	13	6		
	camphor lotion	597	—	—	21	0	D		1oz		3159		10		6ea		2	7½ea	18	6		
	cleansing milk	567	—	—	17	0	D		Paterson (637 Hunter)		Acutol developer		20oz		—		—	10	6			
	568	—	—	—	28	0	D		Pavacol (1305 WB)†DDI		100mils		28		0		7	0	4	1		
	569	—	—	—	49	0	D		500mils		11		2ea		—		16	9				
	deodorant	603	—	—	12	0	D		2000mils		43		4ea		—		65	0				
	embryo serum	647	—	—	117	6	D		diabetic		100mils		28		0		7	0	4	1		
	eyebrow pencil	595	—	—	6	0	D		500mils		11		2ea		—		16	9				
	eye shadow	615	—	—	14	0	D		2000mils		43		4ea		—		65	0				
	pearl	614	—	—	17	6	D		Pazo (815 MR&Co) ointment		Penbritin (1393 BRL)T5		capsules 500mgm		100		240	0ea	—	360	0	
	galbea	688	—	—	32	6	D		injection 100mgm		vial		2		9ea		—	4	1½			
	gerbera	552	—	—	21	0	D		Penbritin K.S. (1393 BRL)ts4BT5		powder for suspension		60mils		10		0ea		—	15	0	
	refill	553	—	—	16	0	D		Penetrol (234 Cartwright)		drops		18		8		4	8	2	9		
	hair lacquer	722	—	—	24	0	D		inhalant		23		4		5		10	3	3			
	handmilk	556	—	—	17	0	D		inhaler		36		0		9		0	5	0			
	hydratante	726	—	—	20	6	D		Penicillin-V-Lilly (413 Lilly)T5		Pulvules		125mgm		100		14	0ea	—	21	0	
	integrale	617	—	—	39	6	D		250mgm		1000		133		4ea		—	200	0			
	lacta cream	926	—	—	25	0	D		Pentakamat (1136 Silber)		slide projector		300		—		—	599	6			
	927	—	—	—	29	6	D		Pentax (1136 Silber)		projector P80/I		—		—		—	378	0			
	929	—	—	—	47	0	D		Per-de-Co (261 Christy)		16		0		—		2	0				
	lauria	930	—	—	17	0	D		Perfex (1022 Racasan)		cleaning cloth (3)		24		6		—	2	11			
	lip pencil	596	—	—	6	9	D		Perox-Chlor (662 EJ)		hand cream		2½oz		60		0		14	9	0	
	lipstick	36	—	—	11	6	D		Persomnia (67 Ashe)		tablets		12		17		6		4	3	2	6
	case	35	—	—	18	0	D		Phul-Nana (544 Grossmith)		face powder 0312B		6		6		1	7½	1	0		
	case de luxe	34	—	—	48	0	D		foundation cream		320		9		0		2	3	1	6		
	maquillage	509	—	—	15	6	D		lipstick		323		9		0		2	3	1	6		
	maquilleur a cils	620	—	—	17	6	D		perfume carded		315A		10		0		2	6	1	7		
	maquisol	695	—	—	18	0	D		315D		16		6		4		1½	2	6			
	maskara	575	—	—	18	0	D		315E		24		3		6		1	3	6			
	refill	576	—	—	12	0	D		cartoned		314		44		0		11	0	6	3		
	masque de detente	627	—	—	19	6	D		rouge compact 324		perume 315&316		9		0		2	3	1	6		
	mirasol	694	—	—	17	0	D		Pifco (983 Pifco)		Vanity curling tongs		1155		25		1ea	6	1ea	39	6	
	nail enamel	45	—	—	11	0	D		Pitressin (938 PD)		ampoules 0.5mil		50		—		—	—	—	—		
	pearl	46	—	—	15	0	D		Placodin (187 B5)†		tablets		100		16		7ea	4	1½ea	—		
	fixing base	47	—	—	11	0	D		Pollitabs (93 BJ)		Pollitabs (1579 BC)											
	remover	49	—	—	10	0	D															
	naturelle	736	—	—	19	6	D															
	737	—	—	—	21	0	D															
	ombreline	633	—	—	26	0	D															
	orange cream	606	—	—	16	0	D															
	607	—	—	—	18	0	D															
	608	—	—	—	31	0	D															
	pate pellicia	48	—	—	11	0	D															
	patricia	902	—	—	33	0	D															
	901	—	—	—	39	6	D															
	poudre deesse	915	—	—	28	0	D															
	poudre de beaute	555	—	—	18	6	D															
	purifia	931	—	—	19	6	D															
	reve bleu	911	—	—	19	9	D															
	reve rose	910	—	—	19	9	D															
	rouge cream	565	—	—	13	0	D															
	royal jelly	716	—	—	26	0	D															
	717	—	—	—	36	0	D															
	718	—	—	—	64	0	D															
	elixir	720	—	—	36	0	D															
	eye cream	715	—	—	22	6	D															
	hair lacquer	721	—	—	24	0	D															
	soap	730	—	—	7	6	D															
	royal laelia	920	—	—	28	0	D															
	refill	921	—	—	15	0	D															
	smart cream	561	—	—	19	6	D															
	558	—	—	—	17	6	D															
	559	—	—	—	28	6	D															
	tan Orlane	696	—	—	25	6	D															
	tonique	577	—	—	15	6	D															
	578	—	—	—	24	6	D															
	579	—	—	—	39	6	D															
	vestale	906	—	—	18	6	D															
	905	—	—	—	26	6	D															
	maquilane	907	—	—	29	6	D															
	Orwo-Color (1136 Silber)						D															
	negative films NC16						D															
	roll 127, 120						D															
	miniature 20exp. 135						D															
	Otrivine-Antistin (262 CIBA)						D															
	nasal drops ½oz	44	0	—	5	6	D															
	nasal spray ½oz	44	0	—	5	6	D															

<p> <b>1530 Fisons) f57</b>  <b>30 108 0</b>  <b>250 65 0</b>  <b>17 0 15 9</b>  <b>26 0 113 9</b>  <b>0ea 3ea</b>  <b>ina (Utermohlen (386 Douek)</b>  <b>ton wool coloured</b>  <b>50gm 18 0</b>  <b>100gm 30 0</b>  <b>2 3</b>  <b>3 9</b>  <b>al (1480 Izal)†</b>  <b>infectant 1 gal 11 3ea</b>  <b>— 15 0</b>  <b>id (339 CG)</b>  <b>oil treatment 12 0</b>  <b>3 0 1 9</b>  <b>astic zinc oxide</b>  <b>M325 12 3</b>  <b>— 1 6</b>  <b>id zinc oxide plastic</b>  <b>in x 1yd 5 6</b>  <b>in x 1yd 7 9</b>  <b>in x 3yd 19 0</b>  <b>in x 3yd 13 0</b>  <b>in x 5yd 17 6</b>  <b>in x 5yd 26 3</b>  <b>in x 5yd 43 9</b>  <b>in x 5yd 59 0</b>  <b>in x 5yd 72 0</b>  <b>in x 10yd 26 3</b>  <b>in x 10yd 40 6</b>  <b>in x 10yd 68 9</b>  <b>in x 10yd 97 0</b>  <b>in x 10yd 125 6</b>  <b>arelli (1169 G5&amp;5)</b>  <b>parelli (386 Douek)</b>  <b>idine (527 G5P)</b>  <b>th salts 16oz 38 0</b>  <b>9 6 5 6</b>  <b>(333 Cupal)</b>  <b>rosols</b>  <b>oral fly killer 37 4</b>  <b>40 6</b>  <b>75 0</b>  <b>45 0</b>  <b>40 6</b>  <b>le louse powder</b>  <b>1lb 35 0</b>  <b>ecticide powder</b>  <b>1lb 33 3</b>  <b>rosol fly spray all sizes</b>  <b>th proofer old packs</b>  <b>-Kil (333 Cupal)</b>  <b>rosol 45 0</b>  <b>— 4 6</b>  <b>id pack</b>  <b>55 ICC)</b>  <b>ment 22 8</b>  <b>5 8 3 0</b>  <b>n (2 Abbott)</b>  <b>eam 1oz</b>  <b>ix (818 M&amp;8)</b>  <b>der L15 10gm 40 0</b>  <b>— 5 0</b>  <b>id (1352 Wyeth)</b>  <b>lets 10mgm 100 15 6ea</b>  <b>500 63 6ea</b>  <b>15mgm 100 19 0ea</b>  <b>500 80 0ea</b>  <b>3 10½ea 24 6</b>  <b>15 10½ea 100 7</b>  <b>4 9ea 30 1</b>  <b>20 0ea 126 8</b>  <b>28 (179 8DH) f54B</b>  <b>lets 28 6 8ea</b>  <b>— 10 0</b>  <b>ex (518 Glaxo) f54B</b>  <b>lets 25 5 0ea</b>  <b>— 6 8</b>  <b>(1127 Seton)</b>  <b>istributors 93 8J)</b>  <b>lar'n cuff 1048 8 9ea</b>  <b>— 13 3</b>  <b>ruff (1282 V8) existing entry</b>  <b>druff (1282 VB)</b>  <b>ampoo sachet 4 0</b>  <b>1 0 7</b>  <b>bottle 18 0</b>  <b>4 6 3 0</b>  <b>ex (67 Ashe)</b>  <b>42gm 12 6</b>  <b>3 0 1 9</b>  <b>84gm 20 3</b>  <b>4 11 2 10</b>  <b>3½oz 20 3</b>  <b>4 11 2 10</b>  <b>on (1577 AT)</b>  <b>ber gloves 44 0</b>  <b>4 4½ 5 9</b>  <b>ans (1580 Sheridan)</b>  <b>atrical cold cream 48 0</b>  <b>— 6 0</b>  <b>amycin (969 Pfizer) T5</b>  <b>osules</b>  <b>50mgm 16 16 8ea</b>  <b>— 25 0</b>  <b>100 100 4ea</b>  <b>— 150 6</b>  <b>1000 970 6ea</b>  <b>— 1455 9</b>  <b>up 60mils 6 3ea</b>  <b>— 9 4½</b>  <b>l (509 Gibbs)</b>  <b>oth-paste</b>  <b>economy 35 11</b>  <b>9 0 4 9</b>  <b>hor (317 C5)</b>  <b>n's cologne 1½oz 11 6ea</b>  <b>2 10½ea 21 0</b>  <b>3½oz 20 9ea</b>  <b>5 2ea 37 6</b>  <b>way (442 Exello)</b>  <b>istributors 261 Christy)</b>  <b>mming tablets 53 0</b>  <b>13 3 7 6</b>  <b>Queen (29 Alfonal) see Alfonal</b>  <b>(121 Bibby)</b>  <b>mycin (1087 Roussel)</b>  <b>ermalets 12</b>  <b>el (1452 Merica)</b>  <b>itary towels</b>  <b>standard 6 9 6</b>  <b>— 1 0</b>  <b>12 17 0</b>  <b>— 1 10</b>  <b>ze 1 &amp; 2</b>  <b>ortef (1263 Upjohn) T5</b>  <b>al 100mgm with</b>  <b>mils sterile water 10 0ea</b>  <b>—</b>  <b>lets</b>  <b>(976 P5&amp;T)</b>  <b>nic bath 12oz 18 11</b>  <b>4 9 2 6</b>  <b>20oz 30 4</b>  <b>7 7 4 0</b> </p>	<p> <b>Sooth-Tan (333 Cupal)</b>  <b>cream 26 6</b>  <b>5 11 3 9</b>  <b>So Soft (1227 THP)</b>  <b>tissues large 27 0</b>  <b>(3 doz.)</b>  <b>economy 49 6</b>  <b>(2 doz.)</b>  <b>2 9</b>  <b>toilet flats 23 9</b>  <b>(3 doz.)</b>  <b>10½</b>  <b>rolls twin 31 6</b>  <b>(1½ doz.)</b>  <b>2 4</b>  <b>Sotradecol (802 M5) existing entry</b>  <b>Sotradecol (802 M5)</b>  <b>3% vial 10mils 17 0ea</b>  <b>4 3ea</b>  <b>Sous le Vent (548 Guerlain)</b>  <b>perfume 7cc</b>  <b>— 52 6</b>  <b>15cc</b>  <b>— 79 0</b>  <b>toilet water 95cc</b>  <b>— 47 0</b>  <b>245cc</b>  <b>— 84 6</b>  <b>Southalls (1101 Sangers) piperazine</b>  <b>Spa (1167 Spa) existing entry</b>  <b>Spa (1167 Spa)</b>  <b>baby brushes</b>  <b>Budgerigar 855 47 8</b>  <b>11 11 6 11</b>  <b>Pussy Cat 856 47 8</b>  <b>11 11 6 11</b>  <b>Thistledown set 851 33 8</b>  <b>8 5 4 11</b>  <b>bath brushes</b>  <b>Dolphin 341 81 8</b>  <b>20 5 12 3</b>  <b>sponge brush 340 32 0</b>  <b>8 0 4 9</b>  <b>nylon filled 331 30 4</b>  <b>7 7 4 6</b>  <b>presentation set</b>  <b>351 61 4</b>  <b>15 4 8 11</b>  <b>352 61 4</b>  <b>15 4 8 11</b>  <b>sponge brush 332 24 0</b>  <b>6 0 3 6</b>  <b>Swan 342 100 3</b>  <b>25 1 14 9</b>  <b>clothes brushes</b>  <b>cat 714 34 3</b>  <b>8 7 4 11</b>  <b>Dandy Duck 71 196 3</b>  <b>49 1 29 6</b>  <b>dog 715 40 8</b>  <b>10 2 5 11</b>  <b>kangaroo 716 34 3</b>  <b>8 7 4 11</b>  <b>pocket 701 9 0</b>  <b>2 3 1 3</b>  <b>Tribesman 717 456 0</b>  <b>114 0 65 0</b>  <b>comb and brush</b>  <b>613 10 4</b>  <b>2 1 6</b>  <b>dental plate brush</b>  <b>281 16 0</b>  <b>— 2 0</b>  <b>gift sets ladies</b>  <b>Egyptian Gold 564 120 0</b>  <b>30 0 17 6</b>  <b>Elegant 510 128 0</b>  <b>25 5 18 3</b>  <b>Fantasia 566 120 0</b>  <b>30 0 17 6</b>  <b>Fiesta 562 72 0</b>  <b>18 0 10 6</b>  <b>New Look 563 104 0</b>  <b>26 0 15 0</b>  <b>gift sets gent's</b>  <b>travel 453 112 0</b>  <b>28 0 16 6</b>  <b>hair brushes ladies</b>  <b>featherweight hair styling</b>  <b>556 20 0</b>  <b>5 0 2 11</b>  <b>radial 57 157 4</b>  <b>39 4 22 11</b>  <b>Satinglo bristle 56 240 0</b>  <b>60 0 35 0</b>  <b>nylon 506 103 4</b>  <b>25 10 15 0</b>  <b>5limine 535 57 4</b>  <b>14 4 8 6</b>  <b>hair brushes gent's</b>  <b>Debonair bristle</b>  <b>45 240 0</b>  <b>60 0 35 0</b>  <b>nylon 455 103 4</b>  <b>25 10 15 0</b>  <b>military oval 452 57 4</b>  <b>14 4 8 6</b>  <b>nail brushes</b>  <b>cosmetic beauty care</b>  </p>
--	--

I	Suregrip (774 LR)										Tetracyclin-P (969 Pfizer) T5										Velva (60 Arden)									
	Suregrip (35 AR)										capsules										smooth lotion									
	rubber gloves										100 65 2ea										205.95									
	lightweight 316 29 4										1000 629 0ea										—									
I	skin thin 286 35 9										Tetracyclin-S.F. (969 Pfizer) T5										Vettrivite (324 Crookes)									
	super 310 37 8										capsules										(vet.) 15mils 180 0									
	unlined 294 32 0										100 67 7ea										Vichy (653 I&R)									
											1000 652 11ea										pastilles									
I	Surmontil (971 PSMB)†s4B										Thawpitt (1221 Thawpitt)										Vichy-Celestins (653 I&R)									
	ampoules 2mils 10 12 0ea										naphthalene moth balls										splits									
	tablets 25mgm 50 12 0ea										13 6										half bottles									
	500 108 0ea										Theodox (1061 Riker)										bottles									
I	Swan Lake (893 Nicholas)										with phenobarbitone 1000										Vichy-Grande-Grille (653 I&R)									
	bath cubes 17 6										Tintona (1282 VB)										splits									
	Swedish (1539 BV)										hair dyes										half bottles									
	complexion soap										21 8										bottles									
D	80gm 16 0										Tone Yeast (442 Excella)										splits									
	140gm 24 0										17 4										half bottles									
	Sylvitox (818 M&B)										Topnote (1157 S)										bottles									
	weed-killer 4oz										hair set sachet 6 10										Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)									
D	Synalar-N (649 ICI)T5										Totomycin (147 Boots) T5										splits									
	cream 30gm 14 3ea										capsules										half bottles									
	ointment 30gm 14 3ea										250mgm										bottles									
	Tackle (280 CP)										100 65 2ea										Vi-Magna (746 Lederle)									
D	medicated gel 37 4										1000 629 0ea										syrup									
	Tancolin (810 Maw)†DDI										syrup										Vines (1282 VB)									
	children's linctus										60mils 4 0ea										bay rum									
	2litre 30 0ea										500mils 32 1ea										4oz 18 0									
D	Tar Dermament (938 PD)										tablets										4oz 18 0									
	50 mils										100 65 2ea										brilliantines									
	T.C.P. (1552 UL)										1000 629 0ea										4oz 18 0									
	first aid cream										Trill (967 Petfoods)										handy									
D	Tenuate (838 MN)†s4B										41 7										(4doz.)									
	tablets										36 10										(2doz.)									
	100 15 0ea										large										41 7									
	500 72 0ea										Trimetts (1552 UL)										wafers									
D	Tenuate Dospan (838 MN)†s4B										42 9										Triomnic (1303 Wander) †s7									
	tablets										12 28 0										tablets									
	15 52 0										25										D									
	100 25 6ea										Triptafen (34 A&H)										I									
D	Terra-Bron (969 Pfizer)T5										Triptafen-DA (34 A&H)																			
	120mils 21 3ea										Tru-Gel (893 Nicholas)																			
	Terra-Cortril (969 Pfizer) TS										hair dressing tube 22 5										5 4									
	eye/ear suspension										economy 37 6										9 0									
D	5mils 7 3ea										Tubigrip (1127 Seton)										5 3									
	spray 1oz 9 10ea										(distributors 93 BJ)																			
	2oz 17 3ea										tubular supporting bandage																			
	topical ointment										2 1/2in x 1/2yd 2004 32 0										4 0									
D	1oz 4 5ea										3in x 1/2yd 2005 36 0										4 6									
	1oz 10 1ea										4in x 1/2yd 2006 40 0										5 0									
	Terramycin (969 Pfizer)T5										Twysol (121 Bibby)										2 6									
	capsules										fabric softener 23 7																			
D	250mgm 16 13 11ea										Ucal (1261 UCAL)																			
	100 83 10ea										bay rum and cantharides †																			
	1000 809 5ea										U.C.G. (324 Crookes)										97 6									
	intramuscular injection										pregnancy test kit (10 tests)																			
D	100mgm vial 2 6ea										65 0ea																			
	intravenous injection										Ultrapren (583 HP)TS										8 4 1/2									
	250mgm vial 4 8ea										syrup 60mils 5 7ea																			
	500mgm vial 8 5ea										tablets																			
D	ophthalmic solution										125mgm 20 12 0ea										18 0									
	25mgm 5mils 2 11ea										100 49 3ea										73 10 1/2									
	oral suspension										500 232 10ea										349 3									
	1.5gm 5 3ea										250mgm 20 22 0ea										33 0									
D	paediatric drops										100 97 2ea										145 9									
	10mils 3 7ea										500 464 5ea										696 7 1/2									
	syrup 125mgm/5mils										Unity (166 Brannan)																			
	60mils 5 3ea										clinical thermometer																			
D	tablets										figured single degree										45 0									
	50mgm 100 19 5ea																													
	100mgm 25 10 4ea										Valium (1074 Roche)†s4B										25 0									
	250mgm 100 38 9ea										capsules 2mgm 100 16 8ea										100 0									
D	100 83 11ea										500 66 8ea										36 0									
	1000 809 5ea										5mgm 100 24 0ea										148 0									
	topical ointment										500 98 8ea																			
	1oz 2 2ea										Valpeda (343 DH)										3 0									
D	1oz 3 11ea										foot balm 25 2																			
	topical powder 3%										Vanexane (1197 Sumner)										3 9									
	1oz 4 4ea										head lotion 2oz 15 0										2 3									
	troches 15mgm 24 2 0ea										Vapar (1269 VC) existing entry										2 11									
D	vaginal tablets										air freshener aerosol 22 0										4									
	100mgm 10 5 6ea										moth repellent block 3 0																			
	S.F. capsules 16 14 5ea										insecticidal killer aerosol										2 11									
	100 87 0ea										22 0																			
D	1000 840 5ea										Vastarel (1123 5LL)										25 6									
	with polymyxin B										(distributors 1556 Farillon)										48 0									
	ophthalmic ointment										tablets																			
	4oz 9ea										50 17 0ea																			
D	Tetracaine (1545 Vestric)†										100 32 0ea																			
	ophthalmic solution										1000 285 0ea																			
	15mils 4 7ea										V-Cil-K (413 Lilly)T5																			
											Pulvules																			
D	Tetracyclin (969 Pfizer) T5										100 14 0ea										21 0									
	capsules										125mgm										102 6									
	250mgm										500 68 4ea										200 0									
	100 65 2ea										1000 133 4ea										40 6									
D	1000 629 0ea										250mgm										200 0									
	intramuscular injection										100 27 0ea										395 0									
	100mgm vial 2 0ea										500 133 4ea																			
	intravenous injection										tablets																			
D	250mgm vial 3 8ea										125mgm										21 0									
	500mgm vial 6 6ea										100 14 0ea										102 6									
	paediatric drops										500 68 4ea										200 0									
	1gm 2 10ea										1000 133 0ea										40 6									
D	syrup										250mgm										200 0									
	2oz 4 0ea										100 27 4ea										200 0									
	16oz 29 2ea										500 133 4ea										395 0									
	tablets										1000 263 4ea																			
D	100mgm 100 30 1ea										Veet (343 DH)										10 9									
	250mgm 16 10 10ea										odourless economy										5 9									
	100 65 2ea										odourless large 28 4										7 1									
	1000 629 0ea																													

beather foundation powder base	S16 44 0	11 0	6 5	D	brushless 20571 24 0	6 0	3 6	551 GI=Gulton Industries (Britain), Ltd., Granville House, 132 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Sloane 2191.
foundation cream	1410 44 0	11 0	6 5		Clearskin 1514			667 JCL=Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Stoke-on-Trent 65134.
and cream "air flow"	1450 58 0	14 6	8 6		hair control cream 2234 & 2235			678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton House, Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.
finite Beauty	S151 65 0	16 3	9 6		lavender bath essence 7266			797 MSG=Marla St. George, Ltd., Tile House, Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks. Denham 2231.
lavender	S1SL 113 0	28 3	16 6		shaving bowl plywood container 2155			837 MSD=Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd. Hoddesdon, Herts. Hoddesdon 67123.
dusting powder	1709 101 0	25 3	14 9		shaving lotion, tender skin 2158			857 ME=Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gatwick Road, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex. Crawley 26261.
foam bath	7269 84 0	21 0	12 3		vitamin hand care cream 4414			869 Muir=Marjorie Muir of London Ltd. 1a Carlton Hill, London, N.W.8. Primrose 6832.
oil	1734 34 0	8 6	5 0		Yaxa (366 Dendron)			915 OPTH=Opotheapeutics Ltd. 72 Leadenhall Market, London, E.C.3. Mincing Lane 9261.
perfume	7280 47 0	11 9	6 10		deodorant aerosol	6oz 35 2	8 9	980 Photopia=Photopia, Ltd., Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs. Newcastle 65131.
	7282 53 0	13 3	7 9		mist 1 1/2oz 24 0	6 0	3 6	989 Polaroid=Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Rosanne House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 23331.
	7283 73 0	18 3	10 8		York Town (1131 Shulton)			1070 Windsor=Roberts Windsor, Ltd., 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1. City 6411.
	7284 98 0	24 6	14 4		after-shave lotion 2804 106 0	25 10	16 6	1145 Sirex=Sirex, Ltd., Spirella House, Oxford Circus, London, W.1. Regent 3542.
	7286 146 0	36 6	21 4		Zal (1480 Izal)			1215 T & OE=Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., 15 Praed Street, London, W.1. Ambassador 3181.
	7288 257 0	64 3	37 6		disinfectant small 9 9	—	1 1	1501 DEA=Dreamland Electrical Appliances Ltd. Shipyard Estate, Hythe, Hants. Hythe 3471.
crystallised Cologne	7270 53 0	13 3	7 9		large 15 9	—	1 9	1525 PDP=Parfums de Paris Ltd. 66 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Belgravia 7342.
pray mist	7247 106 0	26 6	15 6		family 24 0	—	2 8	1558 MCL=Mayfair Chemicals, Ltd., 33 Station Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex. Seven Kings 2099.
soap toilet	1662 21 0	5 3	2 9		Zepto (261 Christy) pencil 11 0	2 9	1 7	1565 P. Plus=Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, Newcastle, Staffs. Newcastle 65136.
bath	1663 36 0	9 0	4 9		D Zincfrin (179 BDH)			1575 Ilon=Ilon Laboratories, Lorne Street, Hamilton, Lanarks. Hamilton 24310.
calum	7208 34 0	8 6	5 0		I Zincfrin (1545 Vestric) eye solution 15mils 4 7ea	1 2ea	—	1576 P de S=Parfums de Soisel (U.K.), Ltd., 1 Artillery Passage, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 1462.
(plastic)	1707L 50 0	12 6	7 4		D Zolyse (179 BDH)			1577 AT=Adam, Tucker & Co., Ltd., 134 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10. Fremantle 9980.
queifying cleansing cream	1707 34 0	8 6	5 0		D Zubes (S63 Hampshire) cough sweets 31b			1578 Vernon=Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston, Lancs. Preston 83293.
en's travel kit	412J 43 0	10 9	6 3					1579 BC=Bateman (Cernelle), Nine Oaks, Over Peover, Knutsford, Ches.
meal complexion soap	20131 413 0	103 3	60 3					1580 Sheridan=Sheridans Laboratories, Ltd., 273 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10. Flaxman 1168.
in food	3462 21 0	5 3	2 9					1581 Litesome=Litesome Sportswear, Ltd., Victoria Park Works, Keighley, Yorks. Keighley 2453.
in freshener	411J 38 0	9 6	5 7					1582 Albion=Albion Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Weeding-ton Road, London, N.W.5. Gulliver 3478.
nic cleanser	411L 65 0	16 3	9 6					
et hair oil	418J 44 0	11 0	6 5					
er shave lotion	4181 72 0	18 0	10 6					
u de Cologne for men	430J 44 0	11 0	6 5					
stick refill	430L 72 0	18 0	10 6					
ise mist	1934 34 0	8 6	5 0					
e-electric shave lotion	2058J 37 0	9 3	5 5					
iving cream lather	2028J 53 0	13 3	7 9					
	68 30 0	7 6	4 5					
	1440 44 0	11 0	6 5					
	2022J 41 0	10 3	6 0					
	2056J 24 0	6 0	3 6					

### AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

149 Box=W. H. Box, 47, Mayflower Street, Plymouth. Plymouth 65175.  
236 Carven=Carven Distributors, division of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.  
342 CWLD=C. W. L. Developments, Ltd., Mortimer Hill, Mortimer, nr. Reading, Berks. Mortimer 337.  
347 Dalmas=Dalmas, Ltd., Greenfield Factory, Steeley Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Chorley 4251.  
425 ELC=Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 9271.

## THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

N 0 (548 Guerlain)				D Butibel (1383 McNeil)	200 79 0ea	—	118 6
u de Cologne spray				D Butisol (1383 McNeil)	500 190 0ea	—	285 0
72cc	—	—	49 0		1000 360 0ea	—	540 0
perfume spray 7cc	—	—	65 0		drops 20mils 7 4ea	—	11 0
ne (394 DF)				R ointment TS 5gm 58 0	—	7 3	
rol (2 Abbott)				14.2gm 144 0	—	18 0	
rosol 15mils 13 6ea	—	20 3					
anal (221 Camden)				R Chymoral (61 APC)			
positories† 10 36 0	9 0	5 3		tablets 500 276 2ea	—	414 3	
100 22 6ea	5 7 1/2ea	39 4 1/2		D Chymo-Trypore (436 Evans)			
al (29 Alfonal)							
izy corn oil 1pt 36 0	—	3 9					
1qt 34 6	—	7 3					
(1 doz.)	—	28 6					
1gall 68 6	—	—					
(1 doz.)	—	—					
ermal (825 McVaters)							
28 0	—	3 6					
in (649 ICI) products							
artin (143 BM)							
ndition tablets							
large 42 2	—	4 6					
ow ring shampoo							
dispenser 19 7	4 10 1/2	2 7					
hley (194 Bronnley)							
ottish pine soap							
oilet	—	1 7					
ath	—	2 8					

A = Price advanced  
R = Price reduced  
• = New entry  
D = Delete  
C = Correction  
I = Insert

• Cosaldon (1320 WSP)							
D suspension 40oz 70 0ea	17 6ea	122 4					
80oz							
C Cremalgin (1320 WSP)							
2oz 40 0	10 0	5 10					
R Crolax (324 Crookes)							
tablets 30 30 0	—	3 9					
250 14 8ea	—	22 0					
Cutax (493 Gambles)							
A fair hands lotion 113gm 31 0	7 9	4 3					
hand cream 72gm 31 0	7 9	4 3					
tube 35gm 18 3	4 6	2 6					
A Delagar (366 Dendron)							
bath pearls 24 0	6 0	3 6					
44 6	11 2	6 6					

Birmingham • Bournemouth • Leeds • Liverpool • Cardiff • Bristol

# ORRIDGE & CO.

## CHEMISTS' STOCKTAKERS

### 184 STRAND LONDON WC2. TEMPLE BAR 9212/3

Managing Director's Private Office, 15-19 Cavendish Place, London, W.1. Tel. MUS 6391

Dextrosol (200 8&P)																
●	tablets	57	7	—	1	0	R	tablets	25 15 8ea	23 6	A	Pestroy (143 8M)				
		(6doz.)							100 50 9ea	76 1		insect powder 29 3				
		52 9	—	1	10		D					Poli-Grip (1178 Stafford)				
		(3doz.)										denture cream 2 1gm 20 0				
D	old packs											Quickies (451 F&J)				
R	Diocetyl-Medo (830 Medo)											eye make-up remover pads 60 37 8 9 5				
	capsules for ear drops	10	42	0	—	5	3					Romotal (394 DF)				
	syrup 0.25%											Sea Witch (509 Gibbs)†				
	100mils	42	0	—	5	3						hair colourant 39 10 9 11½				
	500mils	168	0	—	21	0						Sekonic (565 Hanimex)				
	concentrate 1%											Sekonic (565 Hanimex)				
	500mils	252	0	—	31	6						exposure meters				
	tablets 25mgm	25	18	0	—	2	3					L8 8				
		100	48	0	—	6	0					Auto Lumi 53 1ea 12 10ea				
		250	102	0	—	12	9					Auto Leader 80 0ea 19 6ea				
	forte	25	4	8ea	—	7	0					8rockway Studio 168 7ea 41 1ea				
		100	16	0ea	—	24	0					Micro clip-on 103 0ea 25 1ea				
		250	36	0ea	—	54	0					junior 74 7ea 18 2ea				
												Marine 444 5ea 108 4ea				
D	Dornavac (837 MSD)											Serenace (1121 Searle)†s48				
●	Epontol (452 FBA)											drops 15mils 10 0ea				
	ampoules 10mils	5	10	6ea	—	15	9					D Silbeverm (1320 WSP) products				
		25	47	6ea	—	71	3					D Simatin (503 G)				
A	Fennings (1307 Waterhouse)											Sunsilk (509 Gibbs)				
	fever mixture	20	9	—	5	2	2	9				shampoo magnum 31 7 7 11				
D	Fujica (565 Hanimex) existing entry											D Taron (565 Hanimex) existing entry				
I	Fujica (565 Hanimex)											I Taron (565 Hanimex)				
	cameras 35mm											camera 35mm				
	Auto M	389	5ea	94	11ea	679	0					Auto EE 400 0ea 97 6ea				
	outfit	469	8ea	114	6ea	819	0					case 33 0ea 8 0ea				
	case	40	2ea	9	10ea	70	0									
	V2-CD5	567	8ea	138	5ea	990	0									
	case	40	2ea	9	10ea	70	0									
	cameras half frame															
	Half	338	4ea	82	6ea	590	0									
	Half I-9	395	8ea	96	6ea	690	0									
	Drive	395	8ea	96	6ea	690	0									
	projector cine															
	8P Masterload	666	4ea	—	—	999	6									
D	Fujicarex II (565 Hanimex) existing entry															
I	Fujicarex II (565 Hanimex)															
	camera	687	10ea	167	8ea	1119	6									
	case	34	1ea	8	4ea	59	6									
R	Fydalex (147 Boots)†s48															
	tablets	10	18	0	—	2	3									
D	Hanimex (565 Hanimex) existing entry															
I	Hanimex (565 Hanimex)															
	cameras 35mm															
	Auto EE	331	2ea	80	9ea	577	6									
	case	40	2ea	9	10ea	70	0									
	cameras cine															
	Automatic 8	194	8ea	47	6ea	339	6									
	case	22	0ea	5	6ea	38	6									
	Automatic Zoom	315	9ea	76	11ea	550	6									
	case	25	8ea	6	4ea	45	0									
	Reflex Zoom CD5	453	0ea	110	5ea	790	0									
	case	34	1ea	8	4ea	59	6									
	Reflex Zoom de luxe															
	case	510	4ea	124	5ea	890	0									
	case	34	1ea	8	4ea	59	6									
	Syncro Zoom	453	0ea	110	5ea	790	0									
	case	16	11ea	4	1ea	29	6									
	exposure meters															
	PR25	22	8ea	5	6ea	39	6									
	PR55	43	0ea	10	6ea	75	0									
	PR65 CD5	60	3ea	14	8ea	105	0									
	L8 8	51	4ea	12	6ea	89	6									
	flashguns															
	dual compact	20	1ea	4	11ea	35	0									
	Bouncemaster	42	1ea	10	4ea	73	6									
	dual	30	1ea	7	4ea	52	6									
	TX40	120	5ea	29	4ea	210	0									
	projectors cine															
	Zoom 8	253	0ea	—	—	379	6									
	Loadmatic 8	399	8ea	—	—	599	6									
	projectors slide															
	Hanorama 300	146	4ea	—	—	219	6									
	Hanomat 500	253	0ea	—	—	379	6									
	1000	280	0ea	—	—	420	0									
	Auto 500	359	8ea	—	—	539	6									
	Auto 1000 iodine quartz															
		420	0ea	—	—	630	0									
	viewers															
	low voltage	426	4ea	—	—	639	6									
	Hanorama daylight	19	8ea	—	—	29	6									
	Super	30	0ea	—	—	45	0									
	pre-viewer	26	6ea	—	—	39	9									
	Heinz (593 Heinz)															
	junior foods															
●	vegetables in chicken															
	broth 7½oz	21	0	—	1	1										
		(2doz.)														
●	Heluan (451 F&J)															
	nail hardener	25	8	6	5	3	9									